

Text-Book for India, Burma & Ceylon

MIDDLE
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

—Sahay

Pustak-Bhandar, Laheriasarai & Patna.

ANNAS 10



This book belongs to Kripakar.

M. Shra.

Village - Kewtahia

P.O. Barawli (Amarpur)

Li. Chapra

कृष्णकर मिश्र

पदमाकर मिश्र

ग्राम केन्दलिया

पोस्ट अमरपुर (दरौली) जि० अररा

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Kamalak Mishra

THE

MIDDLE ENGLISH COMPOSITION

By

HARBANS SAHAY, B. A., L. T.

Pustak-Bhandar
Laheriasarai & Patna.

Revised 1

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Published by Pustak-Bhandar, Laheriasarai & Patna.

This book belongs to Kripakal
Mishra
Village - Kewatia
P.O. Haranoli

Printed by

Hanuman Prasad, Vidyapati Press, Laheriasarai.

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vill. Rewtals
Daraul
Preface D. Sarai*

The object of this booklet is to teach the boys how to compose simple sentences of various forms in order to express their own thoughts in English. Since it is chiefly intended for boys learning English by the Reformed Method, it is desirable that all the exercises should be done orally in the class before they are written.

A chapter on oral composition and conversation has also been given as a stepping stone to essay-writing in the higher forms.

It is hoped that this work will be of great help to those for whom it is intended.

Laheriasarai,
The 27th July, 1924.

} *The Author*

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कृपा मिश्रा
पदमाकर मिश्र
ग्राम कैंटलिया

पोस्ट अमरपुर (दरौली) जि० बलराम

THE MIDDLE ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Chapter I

The formation of simple sentences

A number of words giving a *complete* thought is a *sentence*; as, Rama laughs, Shyama struck Govind, He is rich. Each of these contains *one* finite verb and is therefore, a *simple* sentence.

The Sentence, "Rama laughs" is a simple sentence, of which *Rama* is the subject, for something is said about *Rama* and of which *laughs* is the predicate, for, it tells us what Rama does.

Hence every simple sentence consists of two parts :—

(1) The *subject* about which *something* is said.

(2) The *predicate* by which *something* is said of the subject.

Subject.

Rama

Shyama

He

Predicate.

laughs.

struck Govind.

is rich.

EXERCISE 1.

Pick out the Subjects and Predicates in the following sentences :—

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rama is sitting. | 14. The milkman is |
| 2. Shyama is reading. | milking the cow. |
| 3. The girl is holding | 15. Sohan is playing. |
| a fan. | 16. The cow kicks. |
| 4. I see a baby. | 17. A fish has fins. |
| 5. That is a necklace. | 18. He has a horse. |
| 6. The ball is round. | 19. The dog barks. |
| 7. I want a kite. | 20. The cart runs. |
| 8. I have a big ball. | 21. The bullock draws |
| 9. The pencil is hard. | the cart. |
| 10. He has a pen. | 22. Sita sings. |
| 11. Mohini weeps. | 23. The hen lays eggs. |
| 12. The goat bleats. | 24. Radha is drawing |
| 13. The cock crows. | water. |

EXERCISE 2.

Supply Predicates to the following sentences:—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Seeta——. | 16. The monkey——. |
| 2. The bird——. | 17. Boys——. |
| 3. The cat——. | 18. Teachers——. |
| 4. Goats——. | 19. Time——. |
| 5. The potter——. | 20. The clock——. |
| 6. The cart-man——. | 21. Children——. |
| 7. Cattle——. | 22. The flowers——. |
| 8. The wind——. | 23. Sugar——. |
| 9. Sheep——. | 24. Grass——. |
| 10. The pot——. | 25. Lions——. |
| 11. The lad——. | 26. The boat——. |
| 12. The hen——. | 27. Stars——. |
| 13. The Sun——. | 28. The waves——. |
| 14. The moon——. | 29. The boat——. |
| 15. The ass——. | 30. The bees——. |

A transitive verb generally takes an object after it. But when the object is a relative or interrogative pronoun the object comes before the verb, as for example (1) I *read* this composition. Here 'read' is the transitive verb, and 'composition' is the object. (2) This is the horse *that* my father bought at Sonepur. Here 'that' is a relative pronoun.

EXERCISE 3.*Supply Objects to the following Verbs :—*

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. We eat——. | 18. The master |
| 2. He reads——. | dismissed——. |
| 3. They made——. | 19. Rama writes——. |
| 4. Ram drinks——. | 20. I lost——. |
| 5. Birds make——. | 21. He bribed——. |
| 6. The house has——. | 22. The postman |
| 7. Seeta loves——. | delivers——. |
| 8. The cows eat——. | 23. I have sent——. |
| 9. Mohini | 24. He has received——. |
| grinds——. | |
| 10. Sohan cooks——. | 25. The creditor |
| 11. They clap——. | lends——. |
| 12. She hates——. | 26. The debtor |
| 13. The watch-maker | borrow——. |
| repaired——. | 27. The doctor |
| 14. The teacher | prescribed——. |
| punished——. | 28. Money begets——. |
| 15. Babar founded——. | 29. You earn——. |
| 16. I bought——. | 30. Mohan beats——. |
| 17. The gardener gathered——. | |

EXERCISE 4.*Supply Subjects to the following Predicates :—*

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. —— is dry. | 2. —— is wet. |
|---------------|---------------|

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3.——is ill. | 17.——is bitter. |
| 4.——smokes. | 18.——squeaks. |
| 5.——shines. | 19.——yarns. |
| 6.——stares. | 20.——is hard. |
| 7.——is soft. | 21.—— <u>is cold.</u> |
| 8.——swims. | 22.——news. |
| 9.——runs. | 23.——rings. |
| 10.—— <u>is cold.</u> | 24.——blows. |
| 11.——is fresh. | 25.——is clear. |
| 12.——is gay. | 26.——is muddy. |
| 13.——is fair. | 27.——moves. |
| 14.——is green. | 28.——bleats. |
| 15.——is yellow. | 29.——is cheap. |
| 16.——is sweet. | 30.——is dear. |

EXERCISE 5.

Supply Subjects to the following Predicates :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.——has a cap. | 7.——rewarded the |
| 2.——have a cow, | students. |
| 3.——got a slate. | 8.——sang a song. |
| 4.——met a hen. | 9.——delivered a letter. |
| 5.——milked the cow. | 10.——delivered a |
| 6.——drove the cart. | message. |

- 11.—built a nest. 22.—delivered a lecture.
 12.—printed a book. 23.—delivered a sermon.
 13.—published a notice.
 14.—made a chair.
 15.—has horne. 24.—hunted a tiger.
 16.—has a tail. 25.—made a garland.
 17.—prepared a coat. 26.—stole away a box.
 18.—made sweetmeats. 27.—follow the certain.
 19.—defended the city. 29.—blew the whistle.
 20.—bit a dame. 30.—play football.
 21.—drives the engine. 31.—treats the patient.
-

The Subject may be any of the following :—

1. A *Noun*; as, *Rama* laughs.
2. A *Pronoun*; as, *He* is rich.
3. An *Adjective*; (used as noun) as, *The rich* are happy.
4. An *Infinitive*; as *To walk* is healthy.
5. A *Gerund*; as, *Walking* is the best exercise.
6. A *part of a sentence*; as, *That Rama loves Govind* is a fact.

EXERCISE 6.

Pick out the Subject in the following Sentences :—

1. A man is on the mat.
2. The pot is on the box.
3. The dog is fat.
4. The kid runs.
5. Drawing is an art.
6. Rama loves Seeta.
7. The sun is hot.
8. She is happy.
9. Swimming is an exercise.
10. The healthy are happy.
11. That Shyama attends school is true.
12. Govind is ill.

The *Predicate* is a verb, used alone when it is *Intransitive*, or with an *object* when it is *Transitive*, or with a *Complement* when it is an *Incomplete Verb*.

Predicate		
Subject	Verb.	Object or complement.
Rama	laughs	...
Shyama	struck	Govind (Object)
He	is	rich (complement)

EXERCISE 7.

Pick out the Objects and Complements in the following sentences :—

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. The bird has legs. | 15. I draw a map. |
| 2. He is a boy. | 16. The roof is low. |
| 3. He reads a book. | 17. The bag is heavy. |
| 4. I have a stick. | 19. The room is cool. |
| 5. Dogs have mouths. | 18. Sea-water is salt. |
| 6. Birds have beaks. | 20. Kids like salt. |
| 7. The kid eats the leaves. | 21. We see the crows. |
| 8. It is a mango tree. | 22. Birds build nests. |
| 9. The house has a door. | 23. Rice is dear. |
| 10. It is an ink-pot. | 24. We eat rice. |
| 11. We drink water. | 25. Mangoes are sweet. |
| 12. The washer-man washes the clothes. | 26. Boys like mangoes. |
| 13. She draws water. | 27. The water is deep. |
| 14. He writes a letter. | 28. Limes are yellow. |
| | 29. Paper is white. |
| | 30. The sky is blue. |

EXERCISE 8.

Supply Objects or Complements to the following Verbs:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Roses are——. | 16. The grass is——. |
| 2. The house has——. | 17. The cow is——. |
| 3. The cow gives——. | 18. Guava is——. |
| 4. We are——. | 19. Birds have——. |
| 5. He cooks——. | 20. A fish has——. |
| 6. Milk is——. | 21. The day is——. |
| 7. Seeta grinds——. | 22. The night is——. |
| 8. Rama plays——. | 23. The train is——. |
| 9. The carpenter
makes——. | 24. The servant is——. |
| 10. They clap——. | 25. Children are——. |
| 11. He won——. | 26. The mother loves |
| 12. I lost——. | 27. The teacher
teaches——. |
| 13. You like——. | 28. The son obeys——. |
| 14. Darbhanga is——. | 29. The chair is——. |
| 15. The Ganges is——. | 30. The benches are——. |

The Object may be any of the following:—

1. A *Noun*; as, Shyama struck *Govind*.
2. A *Pronoun*; as, Rama loves *him*.

3. An *Adjective* (used as a noun); as,
I know *the rich* of this town.
4. An *Infinitive*; as, He likes to *walk*.
5. A *Gerund*; as, He likes walking.
A *part of a sentence*; as, I know *that*
Ram loves Govind.

EXERCISE 9.

Pick out Objects to the following Verbs :—

1. I love Shyam.
2. He admits that he stole my pen.
3. Rama helps the poor.
4. I like to read.
5. The doctor recommends riding.
6. He is driving the car.
7. She lost a ring.
8. I sold a book.
9. Rama has a pony.
10. I admire him.

The complement may be any of the following :—

1. A *Noun*; as, Rama is a boy.

2. A *Pronoun*; as, It was *I*.
 3. An *Adjective*; as, He is *rich*.
 4. An *Adverb*; as, My umbrella is *there*.
 5. An *Infinitive*; as, He came *to read*.
 6. A *Participle*; as, Rama went *laughing*.
 7. A *Phrase*; as, The office is *in proper order*.
-

EXERCISE 10.

Pick out the Complements to the Verbs in the following :—

1. He is a blacksmith.
2. Shyama is poor.
3. Rama is here.
4. Mohan went to bath.
5. Seeta went weeping.
6. Sohan is in good health.
7. The priest came to worship.
8. The boy ran crying.
9. The servant is innocent.
10. It was he.

EXERCISE 11.*Supply Objects to the following Verbs :—*

1. He solved——. 16. The man holds——.
 2. She shed——. 17. I caught——.
 3. The author wrote. 18. He killed——.
 4. He punished——. 19. The goldsmith made.
 5. We respect——. 20. Sohan lighted——.
 6. He wants——. 21. The gate-keeper
 7. The soldiers opened——.
 - followed——. 22. He was——.
 8. Hari left——. 23. The mother feeds.
 9. She sang——. 24. The dog bites——.
 10. The seep has—. 25. Seeta woke——.
 11. Men keep——. 26. Narain is grinding—.
 12. Sheep eat——. 27. She plucked——.
 13. Goats eat——. 28. He twisted——.
 14. Dogs guard—. 29. Mohan wounded—.
 15. The cat love—. 30. Fire burnt——.
-

EXERCISE 12.

Supply Complement to the following Verbs :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The sun is—. | 16. Trees are—. |
| 2. The net is—. | 17. Steel is —.. |
| 3. The cap is—. | 18. To steal is—. |
| 4. Mohan is—. | 19. Rice is—. |
| 5. The box is—. | 20. The soil is—. |
| 6. Sohan is gone—. | 21. The boat is—. |
| 7. The school is—. | 22. The rock is—. |
| 8. He is—. | 23. The shoes are—. |
| 9. A tube is—. | 24. The queen is—. |
| 10. A cur is—. | 25. Milk is—. |
| 11. Life is—. | 26. The air is—. |
| 12. She is—. | 27. The building is—. |
| 13. A frog is—. | 28. Kutub Minar is—. |
| 14. A dove is—. | 29. The day is—. |
| 15. The horse is—. | 30. God is—. |

The subject, predicate-verb and object may be enlarged by words or phrases which describe the subject or object, or show how, when or where the action expressed by the predicate-verb was done.

If we say "Boys read" the subject "boys" has no word which describes it, but if we say "Good boys read," the *subject* is now *enlarged* and the adjective "good" is called the *Enlargement of the Subject*.

The subject may be enlarged by—

- (1) *An Adjective*; as, *A good boy* is loved by all.
- (2) *A Noun or a Pronoun in Apposition*; as, Govind, the *monitor*, is absent to-day. *The headmaster himself* was in the class.
- (3) *A Noun or a Pronoun in the Possessive Case*; as, *Rama's book* is lost. *His pencil* is there.
- (4) *A Prepositional Phrase*; as, The head master *of this school* has been promoted.
- (5) *An Adjectival Phrase*; as, A boy, *attentive in the class*, is loved by all.
- (6) *Participle or a Participial Phrase*; as, The boy, *running*, beat him. Shyama, *having saluted his father*, went inside.

EXERCISE 13.

Pick out the Enlargement of Subject in each of the following sentences :—

1. A bad boy is hated by all.
 2. A cup of milk was offered to me.
 3. Mohan's pencil is here.
 4. Some flowers were found on his bed.
 5. Your stick is there.
 6. Good paper is found everywhere.
 7. Each mango has a stalk.
 8. The punkha-puller of this class is absent.
 9. Udit, the blacksmith, was in the market.
 10. A servant, mindful of his duty, is wanted here.
 11. The horse, galloping, stumbled.
 12. The President, having finished his speech, sat down.
-

EXERCISE 14.

Enlarge the subjects of the following sentences :—

[As shown in (1).]

1. ———pot was full of milk.
2. ———girl was standing near the well.
3. ———walk is healthy.
4. ———rope was tied to the string.
5. ———widow was passing on the road.

- 6.——stone has a handle.
- 7.——cakes are very nice.
- 8.——sister is carrying a book.
- 9.——bird is the smallest of the three.
- 10.——enemy is better than a foolish friend.

EXERCISE 15.

Enlarge the subjects of the following sentences :—

[As shown in (2).]

1. My brother,——passed the matriculation examination.
2. Mr. Chatterji,——treated my son during his illeness.
3. Babu Panna Lall,——examined us in oral subjects.
4. Kalidas,——wrote the Shakuntala.
5. Alfred,——,was king of England.
6. Hem Babu,——,booked all the passengers.
7. Shushil Babu,——, arrested the thief.
8. Gaddi Mian,——, prepared my coat.
9. Raghuvir,—,could make good sweetmeats.
10. Dinkar Babu,——, typed this letter.

EXERCISE 16.

Enlarge the subjects of the following sentences :—

[As shown in (3).]

- 1.——words have weight.
- 2.——speech was eloquent.
- 3.——brother returned home.
- 4.——eyes were blue.
- 5.——light is dim.
- 6.——voice is sweet.
- 7.——lecture was impressive.
- 8.——leg is broken.
- 9.——name is Mohan.
- 10.——boys have Indian names.
- 11.——room is dirty.
- 12.——hall is spacious.
- 13.——neck is out of the water.
- 14.——bird is standing on one foot.

EXERCISE 17.

Enlarge the subjects of the following sentences :—

[As shown in (4).]

1. The people——love music.

2. A crowd——passed by me.
3. A garland——was presented to him.
4. A gang——lived there.
5. A letter——was given to me.
6. The roof——has come down.
7. A book——was written by me.
9. A vote——was proposed to the chair.
10. A cup——was offered to me.

EXERCISE 18.

Enlarge the subjects of the following sentences :—

[As shown in (5).]

1. A boy,——, will not be promoted.
2. A boy,——, will be rewarded.
3. A man,——, never succeeds.
4. A painter,——, is wanted here.
5. An officer,——, has no judgment.
6. A workman,——quarrels with his tools.
7. A master,——, is loved by his servant.
8. A musician,——, was engaged to amuse us.

9. A girl,——, was standing at the gate.

10. A candidate,——, has applied for the post.

EXERCISE 19.

Enlarge the subjects of the following sentences :—

[As shown in (6).]

1. Mohan,——, went to school.
2. The priest,——, came out.
3. Ravan,——, returned to Lanka.
4. Rama,——, returned Ayodhya.
5. The boy,——, went to the temple.
6. Sohan,——, went to the bath.
7. The gateman,——, allowed me to enter.
8. The train,——, left the station.

Similarly, if we say "Rama killed a snake" the object 'snake' has no words to describe it. But if we say "Rama killed a large snake" the *object* is now *enlarged* and the adjective 'large' is called the

Enlargement of the Object :—

The object may be enlarged by :—

- (1) *An Adjective*; as, I saw a *beautiful* bird.
- (2) *A Noun or Pronoun in Apposition*; as,
The teacher fined Govind, *a student of class VIII*, for his misconduct. I saw the headmaster *himself* in the class.
- (3) *A Noun or Pronoun in the Possessive Case*; as, I lost *Rama's* book. He gave me *his* pencil.
- (4) *A Prepositional Phrase*; as, I have consulted the physician *of this place*.
- (5) *An Adjectival Phrase*; as, I have a boy, *attentive in the class*.
- (6) *A Participle or a Participial Phrase*; as, He beat the boy *running*. I found a man, *walking in the street*.

EXERCISE 20.

Pick out the Enlargement of the object in each of the following sentences :

1. I met a lame man.
2. He broke Mohan's slate.
3. I lost my umbrella.
4. I

saw Seeta Mistri, the carpenter, this morning.
 5. He knows the best tailors of this town.
 6. I want a goldsmith, expert in making ornaments.
 7. You have seen Mohan playing in the field.
 8. I have bought a good handkerchief.

EXERCISE 21.

Enlarge the Objects of the Predicative Verbs in the following sentences :—

[As shown in (1).]

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I met——man. | 7. The soldier wears |
| 2. He saw——bird. | ——belt. |
| 3. We spin——thread. | 8. I want——pen. |
| 4. Rama killed——goat. | 9. He has colle- |
| 5. He holds——spear. | ted——flowers. |
| 6. I had——flag. | 10. I received——letter. |
-

EXERCISE 22.

Enlarge the Objects of the Predicative Verbs in the following sentences :—

[As shown in (2).]

1. I met Rama, Mohan,——, at the station.

2. He sent Amrit Rama,———, with a letter.
 3. The headmaster warned Sohan;——, for late attendance.
 4. The doctor instructed Mohini Mohan,——, to prepare the mixture.
 5. I paid the carpenter,——.
 6. He saluted Govind Babu,——.
-

EXERCISE 23.

Enlarge the Object of the Predicative Verbs in the following sentences :—

[As shown in (3).]

1. Sohan broke——pencil.
2. Mohan sold——cow.
3. I love——son.
4. The mother feeds——children.
5. Rama consulted——friends.
6. I worship——goddess.
7. Girish Babu published——drama.
8. He disposed of——lands.

EXERCISE 24.

Enlarge the Objects of the Predicative Verbs in the following sentences :—

[As shown in (4).]

1. I have invited the headmaster——.
 2. He killed the wild animals——.
 3. The goldsmith made a ring——.
 4. I like the mangoes——.
 5. He wants a book——.
 6. Sohan received a letter——.
 7. I presented him a garland——.
 8. He wrote a drama——.
-

EXERCISE 25.

Enlarge the Objects of the Predicative Verbs in the following sentences :—

[As shown in (5),]

1. I want a teacher——.
2. He purchased a picture——.
3. She brought a basket——.

4. I saw her eyes———.
5. He heard a news———.
6. I love a boy———.
7. He has published a book———.
8. I have got a clerk———.

EXERCISE 26.

Enlarge the Objects of the Predicative Verbs in the following sentences :—

[As shown in (6).]

1. I found a boy———.
2. He saw a cow———.
3. I heard a noise———.
4. He met his father———.
5. The postman gave me a letter———.
6. He caught a thief———.
7. The headmaster expelled the boy.
8. The Constable detained the carts———.

In the same way, if we say, "He wept" the Predicate-verb "wept" has no word to show how he wept or when he wept or where he

wept. But if we say, "he wept bitterly" the *Predicate-verb* is now *enlarged* and the adverb 'bitterly' is called the *Enlargement of the Predicate-verb* :—

The Predicate-Verb may be enlarged in the following ways :—

- (1) An *Adverb*; as, he acted *wisely*.
- (2) An *Adverbial Phrase*; as, He comes to me *now and then*.
- (3) A *Prepositional Phrase*; as, Finish this work *in two hours*.
- (4) An *Adverbial Object*; as, They had to walk *ten miles* from the station.
- (5) An *Infinitive Phrase*; as, Ram went to *purchase* some mangoes from the market.
- (6) A *Participle*; as, He crossed *swimming*.
- (7) A *Participial Phrase*; as, I found him *looking towards me*.

EXERCISE 27.

Pick out the Enlargement of the Predicate-Verbs in each of the following Sentences :—

1. He spoke loudly.

2. I slept soundly.
3. Flags were hoisted here and there in the field.
4. He would return within a fortnight.
5. I had to travel sixteen miles on foot.
6. Shyama came to see me this morning.
7. He spoke whispering.
8. She ran quickly.
9. The twigs were moving to and fro.
10. I have to work eight hours a day.

EXERCISE 28.

Fill up the blanks in the following :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. He fired—. | 10. He hold a stick—. |
| 2. She sang—. | 11. The books will be |
| 3. The cat sat—. | sent—. |
| 4. The hen ran—. | 12. The waves roll—. |
| 5. The sun set—. | 13. He wears a turban—. |
| 6. I sang a song—. | 14. The soldiers march—. |
| 7. He rang the bell—. | 15. They are picking |
| 8. I tore a bell—. | leaves—. |
| 9. The boy came | 16. A Raja lives—. |
| down—. | 17. Lamps are lighted—. |

18. He took a little. 25. Seeta is washing
book——. clothes——.
19. Mohan beat Sohan—26. The girl are
20. The ink-pot stands—. taking water—.
21. Rama reads—. 27. Kids are lying—.
22. We see houses—. 28. We drink water—.
23. He is putting 29. Boy put their
water——. books——.
24. They are standing—30. I dip my pen—.
-

EXERCISE 29.

Fill up the blanks in the following :—

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. They are look- | 6. He showed me the |
| ing——. | trees——. |
| 2. I see Calcutta—. | 7. We had to motor |
| 3. A bell was ring- | from Laheriasarai—. |
| ing—. | 8. Try to return—. |
| 4. Birds lay their | 9. Prepare my meal—. |
| eggs—. | 10. I saw him—. |
| 5. A bird is bring- | 11. He passed——. |
| ing a straw——. | 12. Sohan went——. |

13. He taught——. 17. The river flows——.
 14. I heard his 18. She sings——.
 lecture——. 19. He sleeps——.
 15. He reads——. 20. I got up——.
 16. The train runs——.

Chapter II.

The Analysis of Simple Sentences.

In the preceding chapter, it has been shown how to form a simple sentence. It would now be easy to show the *parts* of which a *simple sentence* is made up. This is called the *Analysis* of a sentence.

In analysing a sentence—

- (1) *Divide* the sentence into two parts under the headings of *Subject* and *Predicate*.
- (2) Under the heading of *Subject*, mark the *nominative* or its equivalents and its *enlargement*.
- (3) Under the heading of *Predicate*, mark the *verb*, its *object* and its *complement*,

together with the *enlargement* of the *verb* and of the *object*.

N. B.—A simple sentence takes not more than one finite verb.

Examples of the Analysis of Simple Sentences.

- (1) A pious man is always happy.
 - (2) A good boy always minds his lesson.
 - (3) To walk is healthy.
 - (4) Rama got a big fish to-day.
 - (5) He hit his nose.
-

<i>Subject.</i>		<i>Predicate.</i>				
SUBJECT PROPER	ENLARGE- MENT	VERB	COMPLE- MENT	ENLARGE- MENT	OBJECT	ENLARGE MENT
Man	A, pious	is	happy	always	...	...
Boy	A, good	minds	...	always	lesson	his
To walk	...	is	healthy	...	...	...
Rama	...	got	...	to-day	fish	a, big
He	...	hit	...	...	nose	his

EXERCISE 30.

Analyse the following sentences :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rama is rich. | 12. Those houses are far. |
| 2. Shyam is poor. | 13. These mangoes are |
| 3. Mohan is intelligent. | sweet. |
| 4. Sohan is dull. | 14. Those guavas are |
| 5. This room is full. | tasteless. |
| 6. That chair is vacant. | 15. This turban is long. |
| 7. This bench is new. | 16. Those coats are |
| 8. That map is old. | short. |
| 9. This umbrella is | 17. This ink is red. |
| black. | 18. That ink is black. |
| 10. That cap is white. | 19. Honey is cheap. |
| 11. These trees are near. | 20. Rice is cheap. |

EXERCISE 31.

Analyse the following sentences :—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mohan walks. | 6. The labourers work. |
| 2. Sohan plays. | 7. The lamp is burning. |
| 3. Hari sleeps. | 8. The cock is crowing. |
| 4. Deoki reads. | 9. The cow is grazing. |
| 5. The lion roars. | 10. The lion is roaming. |

11. The bees hum. 15. The girl is basking.
12. The horses neigh. 16. A dog is barking.
13. The asses bray. 17. The bell is ringing.
14. The boys laugh. 18. The wheel is moving.
-

EXERCISE 32.

Analyse the following sentences :—

1. The master punished him.
2. We expected his return.
3. The spider spins its web.
4. He helped me.
5. I saw a sight.
6. The wolf killed the sheep.
7. I like dry weather.
8. He shall receive his prize.
9. The birds build their nests.
10. The dog bites the wolf.
11. She teaches the boy.
12. He chooses the best way.
13. This man drives the engine.
14. The cat smells a mouse.

EXERCISE 33.

Analyse the following sentences :—

1. The girl weaves a basket.
 2. The wasp stings the man.
 3. She strings the beads.
 4. He cleaves the stump.
 5. They sang a song.
 6. He slew the mad dog.
 7. They deserved their fate.
 8. The dog did nothing.
 9. I signed my name.
 10. He decided the point.
 11. They despised my warning.
 12. He got his salary.
 13. He always prepared his lessons.
 14. He ended his speech.
 15. I wrote a letter.
 16. He has asserted his right.
-

EXERCISE 34.

Analyse the following sentences :—

1. He deceives his customer.
2. You deserted your friends.
3. He pulled my ear.
4. I question his authority.
5. He acquired much wealth.
6. He shook his right hand.
7. I master the difficulty.
8. He had foreign favourites.
9. He always attended his school.
10. I caught the robbers.
11. He brought the boat safely.
12. They loved their country.
13. You made a sad mistake.
14. He deserves pardon.

EXERCISE 35.

Analyse the following sentences :—

1. He was doing his work yesterday.
2. The meek shall inherit the earth.

3. I shall promote him to-morrow.
4. God shall always direct your path.
5. They despised my warning yesterday.
6. They guarded the door carefully.
7. The foolish despise wisdom.
8. Charles bemoaned his ill-luck.
9. His father consoled him.

Chapter III

Forms of Sentences.

A sentence, as to its form, may be Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative and Exclamatory.

- (1) *Assertive.* (a) Affirmative; as, I am playing. (b) Negative; as, I am not playing.
- (2) *Interrogative;* Who struck you ?
- (3) *Imperative;* Read this book.
- (4) *Optative;* May you live long !
- (5) *Exclamatory;* How beautiful are the clouds !

(1) Assertive Sentences.

EXERCISE 36.

Model :—My net is wet.

My net is not wet.

Write a statement about each of the following :—

Cow, horse, umbrella, cap, coat, book, pencil, knife, stick, barber, black-smith, carpenter, milk-man, printer, shoe-maker.

EXERCISE 37.

Model :—I play.

I do not play.

Write a statement about each of the following :—

Author, clerk, cook, doctor, ass, calf, goat, crow, duck, nightingale, peacock, snail, bee, mosquito.

EXERCISE 38.

*Model :—*Rama struck Govind.

Rama did not strike Govind.

Write a statement about each of the following :—

Barber, carpenter, coolie, cultivator,
gardener, grocer, milkman, washerman,
weaver, mason, book-binder, watchman,
priest, musician.

EXERCISE 39.

Change the following affirmative sentences into negative forms :—

1. Rama reads his book.
2. We heard of your success.
3. He went to school.
4. The farmers are busy men.
5. My pen is on the table.
6. Your book is on the desk.
7. Shyam won a prize.
8. He spoke to me.
9. That horse is mine.
10. Gopal prepares his lesson.

11. The cat ate the mouse.
12. The child will sleep.
13. He will walk.
14. I shall dance.
15. A carpenter made this chair.

EXERCISE 40.

Change the following negative sentences into affirmative forms :—

1. The rose is not white.
2. Mohan does not write.
3. The carpet is not new.
4. Rama does not laugh.
5. Rice does not grow well.
6. I did not see him.
7. Shyam has not struck him.
8. Govind did not help the poor.
9. He did not take your pen.
10. I shall not finish it to-day.
11. Sohan will not sit.
12. He will not pass the examination.
13. Mohan will not go to school.

EXERCISE 41.

Change the following affirmative sentences into negative forms and vice-versa :—

1. Rama is intelligent.
2. Shyam labours hard.
3. The girl plays with the doll.
4. He comes to school every day.
5. The mango is not ripe.
6. The horse is not white.
7. He is not deaf.
8. The noise in the street did not break my sleep.
9. I cannot hear what you say.
10. I cannot see.
11. He gave me a pen.
12. He always attended his school.
13. They did not catch hare.
14. I shall promote him to-morrow.
15. Sohan will copy to his letter.
16. He will not direct your path.
17. Mohan will not despise your advice.

(2) Interrogative Sentences.

THE POSITION OF WORDS.

EXAMPLES.

1. Verb 'to be'. 2. Nominative. 3. Complements of 'be'.

Is he poor ?

Is he clever ?

He is poor.

Is he poor ?

He is clever.

Is he clever ?

(Assertive)

(Interrogative)

1. Auxiliary. 2. Nominative. 3. Verb.

Does Rama read ?

Do boys play ?

Rama reads. Does Rama read ?

(Assertive) (Interrogative)

Boys play. Do boys play ?

(Assertive) (Interrogative)

1. Nomin. 2. Verb. 3. Object.

Who broke your slate ?

Who killed the dear ?

1. Object. 2. Auxiliary. 3. Nomin. 4. Verb.

Whom has he struck ?

What does he like ?

<i>1. Auxiliary.</i>	<i>2. Nomin.</i>	<i>3. Verb.</i>	
Shall	he	sleep ?	
Will	you	play ?	
<i>1. Aux.</i>	<i>2. Nomin.</i>	<i>3. Verb.</i>	<i>4. Object.</i>
Will	he	purchase	an umbrella ?
Will	you	read	this book ?

EXERCISE 42.

Change into interrogative forms :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Milk is white. | 8. That bottle is empty. |
| 2. The grass is green. | 9. The earth is round. |
| 3. The horse is lame. | 10. Rice is cheap. |
| 4. The room is dark. | 11. Mohan is intelligent. |
| 5. The rose is red. | 12. Sohan is dull. |
| 6. This mango is ripe. | |
| 7. This guava is sweet. | |

EXERCISE 43.

Change into interrogative forms :—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Fire burns. | 3. The lamb bleats. |
| 2. Lions roar. | 4. The horse neighs. |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 5. Water boils. | 9. Mohan reads. |
| 6. Children play. | 10. Sohan writes. |
| 7. Rama laughs. | 11. The river flows. |
| 8. Shyam weeps. | 12. Torrents roar. |
-

EXERCISE 44.

Frame questions for the following answers :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rama took his meal. | 7. Sohan wrote this |
| 2. That horse is mine. | novel. |
| 3. A carpenter made | 8- He helped the |
| this chair. | poor. |
| 4. I fasted last night. | 9. I took his stick. |
| 5. Shyam plays cricket. | 10. You broke my pen |
| 6. Mohan painted this | 11. He gets up early. |
| picture. | 12. The head master |
| | referred the game. |
-

EXERCISE 45.

Frame questions for the following answers :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Rama has struck | 3. Shyam has helped |
| Govind. | him. |
| 2. He wants money. | 4. I like mangoes. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. He plays football. | 9. The dog follows |
| 6. He cuts wood. | his master. |
| 7. He prepares his | 10. A cur bit a dame- |
| lesson. | 11. A mason built. |
| 8. He worships the | this wall. |
| goddess. | 12. I washed my room. |
-

EXERCISE 46.

Change into Interrogative forms :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I shall play. | 7. I shall read. |
| 2. She will sing. | 8. He will write. |
| 3. The child will sleep. | 9. I shall stay. |
| 4. He will walk. | 10. She will sing. |
| 5. He will go. | 11. He will act. |
| 6. I shall dance. | 12. She will laugh. |
-

EXERCISE 47.

Change interrogative forms :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. He will prepare my | 2. Sohan will copy |
| meal. | this letter. |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. She will grind the corn. | 8. He will dismiss you. |
| 4. He will disperse the crowd. | 9. Mohan will deliver a lecture. |
| 5. I shall pass the examination. | 10. I shall write an article. |
| 6. He will manage business. | 11. He will draft my petition. |
| 7. He will write a neat hand. | 12. The people will start a Maktab. |

Negative Interrogatives.

THE POSITIONS OF WORDS.

EXAMPLES

1. Verb 'to be'. 2. Nominative. 3. Complement:—

Is	he	not poor ?
Is	he	not clever ?
He is not poor.		Is he not poor ?
(Assertive).		(Interrogative)
He is not clever.		Is he not clever ?
(Assertive)		(Interrogative)

1. Auxiliary. 2. Nominative. 3. Adverb. 4. Verb.

Does he not read ?

Do they not play ?

He does not read. Does he not read ?

(Assertive). (Interrogative).

They do not play. Do they not play ?

(Assertive). (Interrogative).

1. Nomin. 2. Auxil. 3. Adverb. 4. Verb. 5. Object.

Who did not break your slate.

Who did not kill the deer ?

1. Object 2 Auxil. 3. Nomin. 4. Adverb. 5. Verb.

Whom has he not struck ?

What does he not like ?

1. Auxiliary. 2. Nominative. 3. Adverb. 5. Verb.

Shall he not sleep ?

Will you not play ?

1. Auxil. 2. Nom. 3. Adv. 4. Verb. 5 Object.

Will he not purchase an umbrella ?

Will you not read this book ?

EXERCISE 48.

Change into interrogative forms :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The rose is not white. | 7. The carpet is not new. |
| 2. The lichi is not sweet. | 8. The pitcher is not full. |
| 3. The clerk is competent. | 9. The shepherd is not careful. |
| 4. The milk man is not reliable. | 10. The tailor is not expert. |
| 5. The teacher is not sympathetic. | 11. The light is not dim. |
| 6. The blanket is not black. | 12. The towel is not wet. |
-

EXERCISE 49.

Change into interrogative forms :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Fire does not burn. | 4. The horse does not neigh. |
| 2. Lions do not roar. | |
| 3. The lamb does not bleat. | 5. Water does not boil. |

6. Children do not play. 10. Sohan does not write.

7. Roma does not laugh. 11. The river does

8. Shyam does not weep. not flow.

9. Mohan does not read. 12. Torrents do not roar.

EXERCISE 50.

Frame questions for the following answers :—

1. Rama did not eat his meal.
 2. That horse is not mine.
 3. Shyam does not play cricket.
 4. He does not get up early.
 5. The carpenter did not make this chain.
 6. I did not fast last night.
 7. He does not help the poor.
 8. I did not take his stick.
 9. You did not break my pen.
 10. Mohan did not point this picture.
 11. Sohan did not write this novel.
 12. The head master did not referee the game.
-

EXERCISE 51.

Frame questions for the following sentences :—

1. Rama has not struck Govind.
 2. He does not want money.
 3. Shyam has helped him.
 4. I do not like mangoes.
 5. He does not play football.
 6. He does not cut wood.
 7. He does not prepare his lesson.
 8. He does not worship the goddess.
 9. The dog does not follow his master.
 10. A cur did not bite the dame.
 11. This mason did not build this wall.
 12. I did not wash my room.
-

EXERCISE 52.

Change into interrogative forms :—

1. I shall not play.
2. He will not walk.
3. She will not sit.

4. The child will not sleep.
5. I shall not read.
6. He will not write.
7. I shall not stay.
8. He will not go.
9. I shall not dance.
10. She will not sing.
11. He will not act.
12. She will not laugh.

EXERCISE 53.

Change into interrogative forms :—

1. He will not prepare my meal.
2. Sohan will not copy this letter.
3. She will not grind the corn.
4. He will not disperse the crowd.
5. I shall not pass the examination.
6. He will not manage the business.
7. He will not write a neat hand.
8. He will not dismiss you.
9. Mohan will not deliver a lecture.

10. I shall not write an article.

11. He will not draft my petition.

12. The people will not start a Maktab.

(3) Imperative Sentences.

MODEL SENTENCES.

1. Nominative.	2. Verb.	3. Adverb.
You	go	there.
You	come	here.

EXERCISE 54.

Frame sentences after these models, using in each two words, one from each column below:—

Stand, sit, move,	Still, a while, a little,
wait, walk, read, write,	a bit, slowly, aloud,
hear, say, swim.	legibly, patiently,
	clearly, carefully.

MODEL SENTENCES.

1. Nominative.	2. Verb.	3. Adverb.
You	draw	a map.
You	paint	a picture.

EXERCISE 55.

Frame sentences after these models, using in each two words, one from each column below :—

Chew,	drink,	The betel, the milk,
milk, fill, twist, ring,		the cow, the cup, the
bring, light, cut,		rope, the bell, a horse,
shut, mend, open.		a candle, the coat, the
		door, the pen, the chest.

MODEL SENTENCES.

Do not sit idle. Do not shake your hand.

EXERCISE 56.

Frame sentences after these models using in each two words, one from each column below :—

Swim, write, walk,	Carelessly, slowly,
read, fill, break, cut,	hastily, silently, the
twist, waste, hate,	bottle, the slate, the
love, clap.	tree, his ear, your time,
	your friend, your
	enemy, your hands.

(4) Optative Sentences

MODEL SENTENCES.

1. May you be happy !
 2. May you live long !
 3. May you be promoted !
 4. May you pass the examination !
-

EXERCISE 57.

Frame sentences after these models, using in each sentence a word or words from any one of the columns below :—

Virtuous, successful, robust, healthy, learned, attentive, laborious, loyal, obedient, honest.

Return safe, recover soon, pass creditably, reach home, rewarded, solve the problem, acquitted honourably, treated well, help the innocent.

MODEL SENTENCES.

1. May you not be miserable !
2. May you not live an unhappy life !
3. May you not be detained !
4. May you not suffer any defeat !

EXERCISE 58.

Frame sentences after these models, using in each sentence word or words from any one of the columns below :—

Unsuccessful, unhealthy, coward, inattentive, illiterate, idle, lazy, dishonest, disobedient, spend, thrift, cruel, punished, dismissed.

Prove faithless, endanger your life, killed, beaten, help the enemy, ill-treat your friends, disobey your parents.

(5) Exclamatory Sentences.**MODEL SENTENCES.**

1. How very dark the night is !
2. How very hot the sun is !
3. What a cunning boy you are !

4. How particular he is about his dress !
5. How hastily the man is walking !

EXERCISE 59.

Change into the exclamatory forms :—

1. The rose is very sweet.
2. The moon is very bright.
3. The sight is very wonderful.
4. The child is very funny.
5. The news is very alarming.
6. The cry is very painful.
7. Rice is very dear.
8. Sugar is very cheap.
9. This cloth is very fine.
10. That road is very muddy.

EXERCISE 60.

Change into the exclamatory form :—

1. He is a foolish servant.
2. You are a playful boy.
3. She is a faithful wife.
4. He is an expert driver.

5. You are a careful observer.
6. He is a good critic.
7. It is an innocent child.
8. She is a fine mare.
9. He is a bad lad.
10. You are an experienced man.

EXERCISE 61.

Change into the exclamatory form :—

1. He is jealous of his right.
2. The train is running fast.
3. The girl is dancing merrily.
4. The wind is blowing swiftly.
5. He is confident of his success.
6. The stars are shining brightly.
7. The larks are soaring high.
8. He is mindful of his duty.
9. The birds are singing gaily.
10. He is grateful to me.
11. The sky is blue.
12. The trees are green.

Chapter IV.

Synthesis.

COMBINATION OF EASY SENTENCES.

(1) By means of the Conjunction 'and'

EXAMPLES.

{	<i>Separate.</i>	The servant is honest. The servant is laborious.
	<i>Combined.</i>	The servant is honest and laborious.

{	<i>Separate.</i>	Mohan is a student of the Northbrook school, Sohan is a student of the Northbrook school.
	<i>Combined.</i>	Mohan and Sohan are students of the Northbrook school.

{	<i>Separate.</i>	Mohan reads Sanskrit. Mohan reads Mathematics. Mohan reads Geography.
	<i>Combined.</i>	Mohan reads Sanskrit, Mathematics and Geography.

EXERCISE 62.

Combine the following sets of sentences by means of the Conjunction 'and' :—

1. The boy is young. The boy is active.
2. This man is good. This man is virtuous.
3. Rama is a clerk in the post-office. Shyam is a clerk in the post-office.
4. Sohan eats rice. Sohan eats meat.
5. Govind writes a novel. Madhava writes a novel.
6. The Gandak flows into the Ganges. The Kosi flows into the Ganges. The Sone flows into the Ganges.
7. Her face is sweet. Her face is blooming.
9. Rama has sung a song. Shyam has sung a song.
9. Rama is fond of a run on the damp sand. Hari is fond of a run on the damp sand.
10. They have got a pole. They have got a rope.

(2) By using Adjuncts

EXAMPLES.

{ *Separate.* A bull is strong. He draws the plough.

{ *Combined.* A strong bull draws the plough.

{ *Separate.* A bull is strong. He draws the plough. The plough is new.

{ *Combined.* A strong bull draws the new plough.

{ *Separate.* A man was young. He was walking.
He was walking in the market.
He was walking yesterday.
He was walking in the evening.

{ *Combined.* A young man was walking in the market yesterday evening.

{ *Separate.* Rama was born at Laheriasarai.
It was in the year 1921. The day was Friday. It was the 16th of September.

{ *Combined.* Rama was born at Laheriasarai on Friday, the 16th of September, 1921.

EXERCISE 63.

Dorville

Combine the following sets sentences
by using Adjuncts :—

1. There were two boys. They went to the wood. They went to play.
2. They saw a bear. The bear was large.
3. He holds a spear. The spear is long. It is in his right hand.
4. He has a belt. It is white. It is broad. It is across his breast.
5. I have some pain. It is in my back.
6. I sat on the ground. I sat at home.
7. The cart runs. It runs along the road.
8. The cock gets up very early. It gets up in the morning.
9. Shyam was born at Patna. It was in the year 1919. The day was Sunday. It was the 1st of June.

(3) By using Participles.

EXAMPLES.

- { *Separate.* He had his meal. He went to school.
- { *Combined.* Having his meal, he went to school.

Separate. He purchased a ticket. He got into the train.

Combined. Having purchased a ticket, he got into the train.

EXERCISE 64.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using Participles:—

1. He took up his luggage. He got down from the train.
2. He dressed himself. He went to the theatre.
3. He took his stick. He went out to walk.
4. He entered the house. He saw a child sleeping.
5. He reached Paleza Ghat. He saw the Ganges.
6. He took a bath. He worshipped the goddess.
7. He saw a crowd of men. He fled away.
8. He ran to the dispensary. He bought medicine.
9. He went into his room. He slept on his bed.

2. He has much work. He must do it.
3. I have a friend. I must please him.
4. He went to Patna. He had to purchase a motor car.
5. I saw the doctor this morning at his residence. I had to get myself examined.
6. Mohan has purchased a bullock. He has to till his field.
7. Sohan has lighted a lamp. He has to write a letter.
8. Hari has brought a pair of shoes. He has to give it to his preceptor.
9. He has made a hut. He has to shift his family there.
10. I have got a pony. I have to go on tour.
11. He has purchased a ticket. He has to go to Sonapore.
12. He put on his cap. He had to go to school.

Complex Sentences.

(5) By using Noun Clauses.

EXAMPLES.

Separate. He has got a son. It is true.

Combined. It is true that he has got a son.

- { *Separate.* I do not believe this. He is a reliable person.
Combined. I do not believe *that he is a reliable person.*
-

EXERCISE 66.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using noun clauses :—

1. He has topped the list of successful students. It is false.
2. He stole away my book. It is apparent.
3. She loved him. It is proved.
4. Matriculation examination results will soon be out. It is rumoured.
5. Rama left Ayodhya for fourteen years. It is said.
6. I like this. He should read regularly.
7. My master desires this. I should go to the market.
8. The superintendent ordered this. Boys should submit their papers at 5 P. M.

9. My father writes this. I should go home during the Puja holidays. .
10. My brother says this. I should purchase a plot of land for constructing a house.

(6) By using Adjectival clauses.

EXAMPLES.

- { *Separate.* Hari is the first boy. He should get the prize.
- { *Combined.* Hari is the first boy *who* should get the prize.
- { *Separate.* The postman has come to-day. He came here yesterday.
- { *Combined.* The postman *who* came here yesterday has come to-day.

EXERCISE 67.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using adjectival clauses :—

1. He has purchased five dishes. They are made of silver.

2. The train leaves Sonapore at 5 P. M. It reaches Laheriasarai at 10-30 P. M.
3. He is a clerk in the civil court. He dined with us.
4. The article is very interesting. I read it yesterday.
5. His father is dead. He was ill.
6. The teacher will never like you. You have disobeyed him.
7. Your servant will ever be thankful to you. You have treated him well.
8. The poor man must be indebted to you. You have helped him.
9. Shyam is the student of the local Middle English School. He is the son of Mohan.
10. Rama has passed the Matriculation Examination. He appeared this year.

(7) By using Adverbial clauses.

- { *Separate.* He went to school. I was not there.
- { *Combined.* *When* he went to school I was not there.

{ *Separate.* I entered the room. He was sitting in a chair in that room.
Combined. I entered the room *where* he was sitting in a chair.

{ *Separate.* He is very weak. He cannot walk.
Combined. He is so weak *that* he cannot walk.

EXERCISE 68.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using adverbial clauses :—

1. He began the work. I came then.
2. I had finished my letter. My father arrived afterwards.
3. The thought haunted my mind. I went everywhere.
4. He was very angry. He could not speak
5. Rice is very dear. I cannot purchase it.
6. The questions were very difficult. I could not answer them properly.
7. I went into the field. A cow was grazing there.

8. It was 7 o'clock. I met Mohan then.

9. He is very poor. He cannot dress himself properly.

Compound sentences.

(8) By using Connectives.

EXAMPLES.

{ *Separate.* He beats Bob with a stick.
Bob runs away.

{ *Combined.* He beats Bob with a stick
and Bob runs away.

{ *Separate.* She opens the box. She takes
out her toys.

{ *Combined.* She opens the box *and*
takes out her toys.

{ *Separate.* Rama is intelligent. Rama is
laborious.

{ *Combined.* Rama is intelligent *as well*
as laborious.

EXERCISE 69.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using connectives :—

1. Seeta sits on a stool. She reads a book.
2. We eat with our mouth. We speak with our mouth.
3. Rama takes up a net. Shyam looks at him.
4. Rama lives in one room. Seeta lives in one room.
5. We drink water. We bathe in water.
6. They write with a pen. They dip their pens into the ink-pots.
7. One map is a map of India. One map is a map of England.
8. Rama is opening his desk. Rama is taking out a book.
9. Birds lay their eggs in their nests. Little birds came out of the eggs.
10. This bird is standing on one foot. This bird is holding up the other foot.

(9) By using Adversative Conjunctions.

EXAMPLES.

{ *Separate.* Rama labours hard. He is not successful.
Combined. Rama labours hard; *yet* he is not successful.

{ *Separate.* I went to the station. I did not catch the train.
Combined. I went to the station *but* I did not catch the train.

{ *Separate.* Meat is not beneficial to our health. We take it.
Combined. Meat is not beneficial to our health, *still* we take it.

EXERCISE 70.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using Adversative Conjunctions :—

1. Ram is intelligent.

Shyam is dull:

2. Milk is hot.

Water is cold:

3. It is hot outside the school room.
It is cool inside the school room.
 4. The water in the well is deep.
The water in the tank is not deep.
 5. The cows give milk. The white cow gives more.
 6. Rama and Shyam play many games.
They like flying kites most.
 7. Ram is under the treatment of a good doctor. He is not cured.
 8. Govind is a naughty boy. His mother loves him.
-

(10) By using Alternative Conjunctions.

EXAMPLES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | <i>Separate.</i> He will not come. He will not make an application for leave. |
| | <i>Combined.</i> He will <i>neither</i> come <i>nor</i> make an application for leave. |
| { | <i>Separate.</i> He must leave the room. I must leave the room. |
| | <i>Combined.</i> <i>Either</i> he must leave the room <i>or</i> I must leave the room. |

EXERCISE 71.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using Alternative Conjunctions :—

1. I shall not go home. I shall not allow you to go home.
2. He will not read. He will not let others read.
3. He must withdraw his application. I must withdraw my application.
4. You must get another watch. I must get another clerk.
5. He did not go to the fair. He did not allow any member of his family to go.
6. Rama must attend the ceremony. Shyam must attend the ceremony.
7. The teacher will punish him. He will expel him.
8. The old man cannot see. The old man cannot hear.

(11) By using Illative Conjunctions.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| { | <i>Separate.</i> | I am much tired. I have worked all day. |
| | <i>Combined.</i> | I am much tired, <i>for</i> I have worked all day. |

Separate. He is ill. He has applied for leave.
Combined. He is ill, *therefore* he has applied for leave.

Separate. I was thirsty. I had a cup of water.
Combined. I was thirsty, *so* I had a cup of water.

EXERCISE 72.

Combine the following sets of sentences by using Illative Conjunctions :—

1. It will rain. The snow falls.
2. He feels weak. He is hungry.
3. I have purchased a harmonium. I love music.
4. He has brought mangoes. He likes fruits.
5. His mother is ill. He went home.
6. I did not get leave. I could not attend the ceremony.
7. Rama has been healthy. He lives in a better climate.
8. Shyam is in debt. He has applied for a loan.

**FURTHER EXAMPLES IN THE FORMATION OF
READABLE SENTENCES.**

The Fox and the Lion.

As told in short sentences.

A fox had never seen a lion. By chance he met him for the first time. He was much terrified. He almost died of fright. He met him the second time. He was still afraid. This time he managed to disguise his fear. He saw him the third time. He was much emboldened now. He went up to him. He asked him how he did.

As told in large combined sentences.

A fox who had never seen a lion, when by chance he met him for the first time, was so terrified that he almost died of fright. When he met him the second time, he was still afraid, but managed to disguise his fear. When he saw him the third time, he was so much emboldened that he went up to him and asked him how he did.

EXERCISE 73.

Rewrite the following stories in a more readable form by combining groups of sentences as shown above.

1. The old Hound.

A hound had been an excellent one in his time. He had done good service to his master in the field. He at length became worn out with the weight of years and trouble. One day he was hunting the wild boar. He siezed the creature by the ear. His teeth gave way. He was forced to let go his hold. The boar escaped. Upon this the huntsman came up. He severely raided him. The feeble dog replied, "Spare your old servant ! It was the power that failed me. It was not the will that failed me. Remember what I was. Do not abuse me for what I am."

2. The Countryman and the Snake.

A countryman was returning home one winter's day. He found a snake by the hedge.

side. The snake was half dead with cold. He took compassion on the creature. He laid it in his bosom. He brought it home to his fireside to revive it. The warmth restored it soon. It now began to attack the children of the cottage. Upon this the countryman took up a mattock. He laid the snake dead at his feet.

3. The Dog and the Shadow.

A dog had stolen a piece of meat out of a butcher's shop. He was crossing a river on his way home. He saw his own shadow. It was reflected in the stream below. He thought it was another dog with another peice of meat. He resolved to make himself master of that also. He snapped at the supposed treasure. He dropped the bit he was carrying. So he lost all.

4. The Shepherd Boy and the Wolf.

A shepherd boy tended his flock not far from a village. He used to amuse himself at

times by crying out, "Wolf ! Wolf !" Twice or thrice his trick succeeded. All the villagers came running out to his assistance. They were laughed at for their pains. One day the wolf really came. The boy cried out in earnest. His neighbours supposed him to be at his old sport. They paid no heed to his cries. The wolf devoured the sheep.

Chapter V.

Direct and Indirect Narration.

When the words of one person are repeated by another, they are called *quotations*; and the inverted commas ("———") that enclose the exact words uttered by another are called *quotation marks*.

A quotation is said to be *direct* when the *exact words* are repeated; as, Rama said, "I am ill."

A quotation is said to be *indirect* when the *substance is given* but not the exact words; as, Rama said that he was ill.

EXAMPLES.**Direct quotations.****Indirect quotations.**

1. Rama says, "I am ill."

1. Rama says that he is ill.

2. Rama says, "I was ill."

2. Rama says that he was ill.

3. Rama says, "I will give you a pencil."

3. Rama says that he will give me a pencil.

4. Rama will say, "I am innocent."

4. Rama will say that he is innocent.

Observations on the above. :—

1. "Says or will say" is the reporting verb. Its tense never changes.

2. If the reporting verb is in the present or future tense, the verb in the reported speech (i. e. the sentence put within inverted commas) also remains unchanged.

3. 'I' in the reported speech refers to 'Rama'. Hence in the *indirect quotation* 'I' is changed into 'he'.

4. In the third sentence 'you' refers to the 'reporter', himself. Hence in the *indirect quotation*, 'you' is changed into 'me'.
-

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Direct quotations.

Indirect quotations.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rama said,
"Mohan plays." | 1. Rama said that
Mohan played. |
| 2. Rama said, "Mohan
is playing." | 2. Rama said that
Mohan was playing. |
| 3. Rama said "Mohan
has played." | 3. Rama said that
Mohan had played. |
| 4. Rama said, "Mohan
has been playing." | 4. Rama said that
Mohan had been
playing. |
| 5. Rama said, "Mohan
played." | 5. Rama said that
Mohan had played. |
| 6. Rama said, "Mohan
was playing." | 6. Rama said that
Mohan had been
playing. |
| 7. Rama said, "Mohan
will play." | 7. Rama said that
Mohan would play. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. Rama said, "Mohan shall play." | 8. Rama said that Mohan should play. |
| 9. Rama said, "Mohan may play." | 9. Rama said that Mohan might play. |
| 10. Rama said, "Mohan can play." | 10. Rama said that Mohan could play. |
| 11. Rama said, "The earth moves round the Sun." | 11. Rama said that the earth moves round the Sun. |

Observations on the above :—

1. If the reporting Verb is in the *past tense*, the Verb in the reported speech must be in the past tense.
2. When the reported speech contains the statement of a *universal truth*, the tense of the Verb must not be changed, (Vide last example above.)

— — —

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Direct quotations.

1. Rama said to me, "How are you ?"

Indirect quotations.

1. Rama asked me how I was.

2. Rama said to him 2. Rama asked him
 "Where are you where he was
 going?" going.

Observations on the above :—

1. When the reported speech is an interrogative sentence, the reporting verb 'say' is changed into 'ask.'
2. The interrogative order of words must be changed to the assertive order.
3. In the direct quotation, 'you' refers to 'me' in the first sentence, and to 'him' in the second. Hence in the indirect quotation 'you' is changed into 'I' and 'he.'

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Direct quotations.

1. The teacher said to his pupil, "Read carefully."
2. The General said to his men, "Follow me."

Indirect quotations.

1. The teacher ordered his pupil to read carefully.
2. The General ordered his men to follow him.

Observations on the above :—

1. When the reported speech is an imperative sentence, the reporting verb 'say' must be changed to some verb expressing *command or request*, according to the sense.

EXERCISE 71.

Turn the following into the indirect form :—

My mother said, "I am very hungry." My sister says, "I want a book." The tailor says, "your coat is ready," Rama said, "I am coming," Mohan says, "Sohan has gone to bathe." Krishna says, "The train starts at seven in the morning." The washerman says, "I shall wash your cloth." The postman said to me, "I have left a letter on your table." The coachman said to me, "My carriage is out of order." The pointsman says, "The line is clear." He said, "Shyam may sleep in this room." Mohan said, "Sohan will go to school." Jaigovind says, "The office will remain closed to-morrow." The fisherman said, "My net is wet."

EXERCISE 72.

Turn the following into the indirect form :—

Rama said to me, "How are you ?" Shyam said to me, "Where are you going ?" He said to me, "What do you want ?" Mohan said to him, "Where do you read ?" Sohan said to me, "Have you a servant ?" The teacher said to me, "Was Mohan present yesterday ?" Govind said to him, "Will you reply to my letter ?" He said to me, "Will you come to-morrow !" He said to him, "Will you lend me a rupee ?" My mother said to me, "Go to sleep." His father said to him, "Have your meal." My friend said to me, "Give me your pen."

EXERCISE 73.

Turn the following into the direct form :—

Rama said that he had sung a song. Mohan said that the carpenter had made a chair. Sohan says that he was absent yesterday. Raghava says that he will come to-morrow. The boy will say that he is innocent. They

will say that I am lazy. The doctor says that the patient may have his meal this morning. The beggar says that he is hungry. Rama said that the dog had barked. Sohan said that the hourse had neighed. The watchman said that he had seen the thieves running to the jungle. The old woman says that the priest was out of employment. Ramesh said that the Ganges is sacred to the Hindus.

EXERCISE 74.

Turn the following into the direct form:—

He asked me why I got up so late. Mohan asked whether the guavas were ripe. He asked me kindly to lend him a rupee. He enquired of me whether I was going to school that day. My brother ordered me to go to the doctor. His master ordered him to come at noon. The teacher ordered his pupil to prepare his lesson regularly. I requested Sohan to post his letter. He ordered the cartman to stop the cart. I

ordered my servant to extinguish the lamp. He ordered his cook to cook his food early. I requested Govind to dress himself. He ordered Shyam to shut the door. I ordered the peon to ring the bell.

Chapter VI.

Oral Composition and Conversation.

FORMATION OF SENTENCES BY THE DIRECT METHOD

N. B — In the earlier stages show either the object or the picture.

Model.

The Chair.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. What is this ? | 1. This is a chair. |
| 2. What is it made of ? | 2. It is made of wood and cane. |
| 3. What support the seat ? | 3. The legs support the seat. |
| 4. What is the height of the seat above the floor ? | 4. It is a foot and a half. |
| 5. What is its use for ? | 5. We sit on it. |

EXERCISE 75.

Answer the following questions about the 'horse' :—

1. What is that ? 6. Can he hear ?
2. What are his legs like ? 7. Is he short like cow ?
3. What kind of tail has it ? 8. Is he tall ?
4. What is his neck like ? 9. What is he used for ?
5. What kind of ears has he ? 10. Where is he found ?
11. What does he live upon ?

EXERCISE 76.

Answer the following questions about 'the cow' and 'the milkman' :—

1. What is in this picture ?
2. Who is this man ?
3. What is he doing with his right hand ?
4. What is he doing with his left hand ?

5. What are the two things on the ground close to the milkman ?
 6. What are they for ?
 7. What is inside the pot ?
 8. What is its use ?
 9. How is cow-dung used ?
 10. What is the male of a cow used for ?
-

EXERCISE 77.

Answer the following questions about 'cocoanut' :—

1. Is the cocoanut tree small ?
2. Has it branches ?
3. What are at its top ?
4. Is the green cocoanut smaller than the ripe one ?
5. What is outside the cocoanut ?
6. What is its name ?
7. What is its use ?
8. What is inside the 'cocoanut' ?
9. What are its parts ?
10. What are their uses ?

EXERCISE 78.

Answer the following questions about the 'cock' and the 'hen' :—

1. What is this ?
 2. How does he stand ?
 3. What sort of feathers are there on his tail ?
 4. What are their colours ?
 5. What is on his head ?
 6. What is beside the cock ?
 7. What is its name ?
 8. Does she lay eggs ?
 9. How do the chickens come out of them ?
 10. When does the cock crow ?
 11. How does he crow ?
 12. Why is he called the time-keeper.
-

EXERCISE 79.

Answer the following questions about 'the mill' :—

1. What do you see here ?
2. What are they doing ?
3. What is a mill ?

4. Does the lower stone of a mill move ?
 5. How is the upper stone moved ?
 6. What is the mill made of ?
 7. What is the handle made of ?
 8. What for is this hole in the upper stone ?
 9. What becomes of the corn when it falls through this hole ?
 10. What becomes of it when it gets between the two stones ?
-

EXERCISE 80.

Answer the following questions about the 'cat' :—

1. What is that ?
2. What is over its body ?
3. What are at the end of its paw ?
4. What does it do with its claws ?
5. What can it catch ?
6. How does it catch rats and mice ?
7. Can it see in the dark night ?
8. What does it eat ?
9. What is its usefulness ?
10. Should we be kind to it ?

EXERCISE 81.

Answer the following questions about 'the goat' :—

1. What is this ?
 2. What are its ears like ?
 3. What is the shape of its head ?
 4. What are these horns for ?
 5. What kind of tail has it ?
 6. Does it give milk ?
 7. Have you tasted it ?
 8. Does the goat give more milk than the cow ?
 9. Why does it give less milk ?
 10. Is the goat's milk better than the cow's milk ?
-

EXERCISE 82.

Answer the following questions about 'the sheep' :—

1. What is this ?
2. What do you notice about its horns ?
3. Are the horns straight like those of the goat ?

4. What is on its skin ?
 5. What purpose does the wool serve ?
 6. How is the wool used by us ?
 7. What do the sheep eat ?
 8. Is the wool of a sheep thinner than the hair of a goat ?
 9. Do the sheep harm us ?
 10. Are the sheep very mild and quiet ?
-

EXERCISE 83.

Answer the following questions about 'the ass' :—

1. What is this ?
2. What does it look like ?
3. It is taller than a horse ?
4. What is its back covered with ?
5. What is its colour ?
6. In what points does it resemble the ox ?
7. What is its principal food ?
8. What is its use in India ?
9. Why is it called the beast of burden ?
10. How does a washerman use it ?

EXERCISE 84.

Answer the following questions about 'the parrot' :—

1. What is this ?
2. Where is it found ?
3. Of what colour is it found ?
4. What is the shape of its mouth ?
5. Of what use are its beaks ?
6. How does it seat itself ?
7. What sort of tail has it !
8. What does it live on ?
9. How can it learn to recite words ?
10. How is it tamed ?

EXERCISE 85.

Answer the following questions about 'rice' :—

1. Whence do we get rice ?
2. What is the rice-plant like ?
3. What is paddy ?
4. Where do the grains of rice remain enclosed ?
5. How do they hang on the stalks ?
6. How are the husks of paddy removed ?

7. What machines are used for the purpose?
 8. What is the best season for rice cultivation?
 9. In what parts of India is it a principal article of food?
-

EXERCISE 86.

Answer the following questions about 'the camel' :—

1. What is this?
 2. What does it look like?
 3. What do you notice about its neck?
 4. What is its hump like?
 5. What are its legs like?
 6. Do they sink in the sand?
 7. What does its face look like?
 8. How is it helped by its peculiar stomach and hump?
 9. In what countries is it most useful?
 10. Why is it called 'the ship of the desert'?
-

EXERCISE 87.

Answer the following questions about 'the mango' :—

1. What is this ?
2. Where does it grow ?
3. When does it blossom ?
4. When do the fruits begin to ripe ?
5. How do we eat the green mango ?
6. How do we eat the ripe mango ?
7. How does the green mango taste ?
8. How does the ripe mango taste ?
9. What are the various kinds of mangoes ?
10. What mangoes are the best ?
11. How is amawat prepared ?

EXERCISE 88.

Answer the following questions about 'the elephant' :—

1. What is this ?
2. What is the height ?
3. What sort of neck has it ?
4. What do you notice about its eyes ?
5. How does it raise any thing from the ground ?
6. Does it swim in water ?

7. How does it swim ?
 8. How does it drink water ?
 9. What does it subsist upon ?
 10. It is docile and obedient to the guides ?
 11. Does it breed when domesticated ?
 12. What is its usefulness ?
-

EXERCISE 89.

Answer the following questions about 'the ant' :—

1. What is this ?
2. What is the shape of its head ?
3. How many feet has it ?
4. What are its jaws like ?
5. What colour has it ?
6. Where are ants found ?
7. Where do they generally live ?
8. Is the ant's sense of smelling very powerful ?
9. How can it find out its food ?
10. Do ants live in swarms ?
11. How do ants carry food ?

12. Is it true that they remove bit by bit the flesh of animals or dead insects from human habitation ?
 13. Do they save us from the biting of bugs ?
-

EXERCISE 90.

Answer the following question about 'the deer' :—

1. What is this ?
 2. Where is it found ?
 3. Of what kinds is it ?
 4. What kind of head has it ?
 5. What kind of eyes has it ?
 6. What do its horns resemble ?
 7. What do you notice about its legs ?
 8. Is it very swift ?
 9. What does it live on ?
 10. Is it worth hunting ?
 11. Is its meat eaten ?
 12. Is its horn used for medicinal purpose ?
 13. How is its skin used by the Hindus ?
 14. Of what use is its musk ?
-

EXERCISE 91.

'Answer the following questions about 'the butterfly' :—

1. What is this ?
 2. Where is it found ?
 3. What sort of wings has it ?
 4. How much is it in length ?
 5. Is its body covered with a kind of dust-like powder ?
 6. Does it besmear our hands when touched ?
 7. How many legs has it ?
 8. Has it a tongue ?
 9. Does it draw honey from flowers ?
 10. What does it live on ?
 11. Do the butterflies live in couples ?
 12. Does the butterfly soar high up in the air ?
 13. Do boys play with it ?
-

EXERCISE 92.

'Answer the following questions about 'the crow' :—

1. What is this ?
2. Where is it found ?

3. How many kinds of crows are there ?
 4. What is its usual length ?
 5. What is its colour ?
 6. Is it a beautiful bird ?
 7. Is the breast of the crow of ash colour ?
 8. Does it generally fly in a straight line ?
 9. What does it live on ?
 10. Is it skilful and intelligent ?
 11. Does it remove rotten flesh and other injurious things from our neighbourhood ?
-

EXERCISE 93.

Answer the following questions about 'the bazar of your native village' :—

1. What is the situation of the bazar ?
2. How many times is it held every week ?
3. What kinds of goods are sold there ?
4. How do the traders sit ?
5. What space is left for the purchasers to pass while selecting their articles ?
6. What shops are located in the permanent shed ?

7. Whose property are they ?
 8. What early income does he get ?
 9. What attracts notice in that bazar ?
 10. Are there neatness and order in it ?
 11. Are the traders rough and uncivil in their behaviour towards the purchasers ?
 12. Does the bazar afford facilities for petty trade and social intercourse ?
-

EXERCISE 94.

Answer the following questions about 'the game of foot-ball' :—

1. Is foot-ball an Indian game ?
2. What are its essential features ?
3. What should be the length of the playground ?
4. How many players are necessary ?
5. How long is it generally ?
6. How are the eleven players of both the parties arranged ?
7. Who judges the game in matches ?

8. What marks the spot at which the ball is declared out ?
 9. Where does the ball stand before the play is begun ?
 10. How is the play started ?
 11. What happens when any player, other than the goal-keeper, touches the ball with the hand ?
 12. When is the opposite party said to win a goal over the other ?
-

EXERCISE 95.

Answer the following questions about a 'football' :—

1. What is this ?
2. When did you get this ?
3. What did it cost ?
4. What is it made of ?
5. What is inside the ball ?
6. What purpose does it serve ?
7. How do you pump it ?
8. Where do you play football ?
9. Do you play alone !

10. How many players are required for a match !
 11. Do you hand the ball ?
 12. How do you kick it ?
-

EXERCISE 96.

Answer the following questions about 'your school' :—

1. Where do you read ?
2. Where is your school situated ?
3. Has the school a pucca building ?
4. How many rooms are there ?
5. How many classes are there ?
6. Are sufficient articles of furniture supplied ?
7. How many teachers are there ?
8. How many of them are graduates ?
9. How many of them are final passed men ?
10. What is the total number of pupils ?
11. How many of them are Mohammadans ?
12. When does the school meet ?
13. When does it break up ?
14. Are weekly exercises held ?
15. Are terminal examinations held ?

16. Is there any common room for boys ?
 17. Is moral instruction imparted to boys ?
 18. Is there any arrangement for games ?
 19. Are annual prizes given to boys ?
 20. Are sports held ?
-

EXERCISE 97.

Answer the following questions about 'tobacco' :-

1. What is this ?
2. What soil and climate are suited to the growth of tobacco ?
3. What is the time for sowing it ?
4. When are the plants ready for cutting ?
5. How is the soil prepared before sowing ?
6. What are weeds ?
7. Why are weeds removed ?
8. When are the leaves pinched off ?
9. When are the plants cut down ?
10. What process is followed before they are considered fit for packing ?
11. How is tobacco used ?

EXERCISE 98.

Answer the following questions about 'the railway train' :—

1. What is this ?
 2. What are its parts ?
 3. What does the engine do ?
 4. What purpose is served by the waggons ?
 5. Who occupies the break-van ?
 6. Who drives the engine ?
 7. How does the train run ?
 8. How does it cross rivers ?
 9. What is the speed of railway train ?
 10. What are the advantages of railway trains ?
 11. What are the disadvantages ?
-

EXERCISE 99.

Answer the following questions about 'the peacock' :—

1. What is this ?
2. Where is it found ?
3. Is it a paragon of beauty ?

4. Does its body seem metallic lustre ?
 5. What do you notice about its neck and breast ?
 6. What are its feathers like ?
 7. Is there an elegant tuft of plumes on its head ?
 8. Does it dance merrily without stretched wings ?
 9. Does it go in this state from one tree to another ?
 10. Where does it generally live ?
 11. What constitute its chief food ?
 12. Can it be domesticated ?
 13. How are its quills used ?
-

Ch EXERCISE 100.

Answer the following questions about 'sugar-cane' :—

1. What is this ?
2. Where does it grow ?
3. Was it originally cultivated on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea ?
4. How is its juice extracted ?
5. What is its taste ?

6. What are its varieties ?
 7. When are canes harvested ?
 8. How is sugar made ?
 9. What is sugar-candy ?
 10. How do we use the sugar-cane, sugar and sugar-candy ?
-

EXERCISE 101.

Answer the following questions about 'the bamboo' :—

1. What is this ?
2. What is its general height ?
3. What sort of leaves has it ?
4. What is its top like ?
5. Why does it bent towards the ground ?
6. What are its uses ?
7. Do the lower classes of people eat its young shoots ?
8. How are its leaves used ?
9. Do the farmers use bamboo-phials to keep oil ?

10. Is paper made of the pulp of the bamboo ?

EXERCISE 102.

Answer the following questions about 'your native village' :—

1. Where is your native village ?
2. Describe its boundaries ?
3. What is its area ?
4. What is its population ?
5. What do you know about the health of the place ?
6. Is there any Middle English School ?
7. If so, is there Managing committee ?
8. Does it receive any aid from government ?
9. Did the boys receive scholarships in the previous years ?
10. Is there any medical practitioner in the village ?
11. Is there a railway station in the village ?
12. Is there a post-office in the village ?
13. Are there temples ?

14. What professions do the people follow ?

15. What are its chief products ?

EXERCISE 103.

Answer the following questions about 'cotton' :—

1. What is this ?
2. How do we get it ?
3. Where does the cotton-plant grow ?
4. In what season does it grow ?
5. What is its ordinary height ?
6. Has it flowers and fruits ?
7. When do the fruits ripe ?
8. What contain the cotton fibres ?
9. What is the best soil for the cultivation of cotton ?
10. When are the cotton seeds sown ?
11. What is its harvest season ?
12. How is the cotton used ?
13. How are the cotton seeds used ?

EXERCISE 104.

Answer the following questions about 'the monkey' :—

1. What is this ?
2. What does it resemble ?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 3. How do you find its head ? | 8. Where does it abound ? |
| 4. How many legs has it ? | 9. Where does it generally live ? |
| 5. Has it a tail ? | 10. What does it live on ? |
| 6. What is the colour of its face ? | 11. Can it be tamed ? |
| 7. What are its principal varieties ? | 12. Can it be trained to perform some feats ? |
| | 13. What is its peculiar nature ? |

EXERCISE 105.

Answer the following questions about 'the ox' :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What is this ? | 7. How does it breathe ? |
| 2. Where is it found ? | 8. Of how many colours are oxen ? |
| 3. How many horns has it ? | 9. What does the ox subsist on ? |
| 4. How many legs has it ? | 10. What is its usefulness ? |
| 5. What are its ears like ? | 11. How is its skin utilised ? |
| 6. What sort of tail has it ? | 12. How are its bones used ? |
-

EXERCISE 106.

Answer the following questions about 'the buffalo' :—

1. What is this ?
2. Where is it found ?
2. What is its appearance like ?
4. With what is its body covered ?
5. What is the general colour of its body ?
6. Are its legs thin ?
7. Are its hoofs parted ?
8. How does it tear the grass and plants ?
9. What is its neck like ?
10. Can it be domesticated ?
11. What is it fond of ?
12. What is its usefulness ?

Chapter VII.

Punctuation.

STOPS.

Punctuation deals with the correct use of stops. The principal stops are the *comma* (,), the *semicolon* (;), the *colon* (:), the *fullstop* (.), the mark of *interrogation* (?), and the note of *exclamation* (!).

The comma is used :—

(1) to separate two or more words of the same part of speech used together; as, He loves *Rama, Shyam and Govind.*

(2) before and after words in apposition; as, Ram Bahadur, *a student of the Northbrook School*, is ill.

(3) to separate a question; as, Rama said, "*Govind is a good boy.*"

(4) to separate nouns in the vocative case; as, Go home, *Mohan.*

(5) to separate the short and closely connected parts of a compound sentence; as, We found the soldier, *but he was wounded.*

(6) to separate the participial phrase; as, *Having looked his room*, he went to school.

EXERCISE 107.

Insert commas in the following sentences where necessary :—

1. He sat on a log and rubbed his leg.
2. When his leg was well Rama got on the camel's back.

3. As he spoke he lifted his gun and shot the tiger.

4. Kalidas the greatest Indian dramatist, was the glory of his age.

5. Mohan, Sohan and Gopal play together.

6. "You cannot catch me" she said to the cat.

7. Follow me Sohan.

8. Having dressed himself he went to the fair.

The *semi-colon* is used when a *longer pause* is required than what is expressed by the comma; as, without it you could not live; no, not for a minute.

The *colon* is used when a *longer pause* is required than what is expressed by the semi-colon; as, I cannot come; I must watch these sheep.

The *full-stop* is used :—

(1) at the end of a *complete sentence*, unless it is *interrogative* or *exclamatory*; as, The cow is not the only animal that chews the cud.

(2) after every abbreviated word; as, B. A., M. A., B. T., L. T.;

The mark of *Interrogation* is used when a question is put, as, What is this ?

The note of *Exclamation* is used after an Interjection; as Look ! the clouds are red with the light of the Sun.

The *dash* is used to mark a *break* in a sentence; as, He printed books of all sorts—tales, poetry, history, prayers and sermons. An *Apostrophe* is used :—

(1) when a letter is omitted; as, There's mercy in every place.

(2) to denote the possessive case of nouns; as, Govind's umbrella.

(3) to show the plural of letters; as, B. A.' s; M. A.' s, etc.

EXERCISE 108.

Punctuate the following :—

(1) Is Rama writing Yes he is writing
Are there maps on the walls Yes are the
boys playing No they are not playing Are
some reading Yes some are reading Are
other boys writing Yes other are writing

Is there a bell on the roof of the school Yes
there is a bell on the roof.

(2) Rama's father has three cows They
make kites of all colours red blue white
yellow and green I shall not take my meal
I must finish my work Ho ho said the tiger
to the man.

The use of Capital Letters.

Capital letters are used at the commencement of :—

1. Every *sentence* as, *Birds fly.*
2. Every line of *poetry*; as,
Minute by minute, so passed the day;
Hour after hour the year is gliding away.
3. Every *direct quotation*; as, Yes, it is
very wonderful, said her mother.
4. Every *proper name*, whether a noun or
an adjective; as, Rama, Patna, Bihari.
5. The name of the *Deity*, as, Lord, Shiva.
6. The names of the *days*, of the week and
of the *months*; as, Monday, October.

7. The title of a person or a book; as, Rai Bahadur, the Merchant of Venice.

8. Common name personified or spoken of as persons; as, "O Death".

Note :—The words 'i' and 'O' and single letters standing for words; as, B. A , M. A., are in capitals.

EXERCISE 109.

Use capital letters where necessary :—

1. in the western part of england lived a gentleman of large fortune, whose name was merton he had a great state in the island of jamáica.

2. a grass-hopper, half-perished with hunger besought the ant to give him a morsel of it to preserve his life. "what were you doing" said the ant "this last summer?" "oh" said the grass-hopper, "I was not idle, I kept singing all the summer long" said the ant laughing and shutting up his granary, "since you could sing all summer you may dance all winter."

3. my day or night myself I make.
whenever I sleep or play.
and could I ever keep awake,
with me, it were always day.

Chapter VIII.
Letter-Writing.
MODELS.

(1)

Laheriasarai,
November 19, 1921.

My dear father,

I reached here safe this morning. You
need not be anxious for me. More in my
next. With *pranam* to you,

I remain,
Your affectionate son,
Shrikanta

(2)

Bakarganj,
November 15, 1921.

My dear brother,

I am sorry to have to tell you that Rame-
shwar has been ill of itches for the last fort-

night. The Hakim says that he will be better in a few days. You need not be alarmed in any way. With kind love from all.

Your loving brother,
Maheshwar.

(3)

Rahamganj,
November 12, 1921.

My dear uncle,

I got your letter a week ago. As my examination was to take place in the last week, I could not reply to it earlier. I know you are very anxious to hear how I did at the examination, but I am unable to say at present anything definitely about it. The result will be out in a month, and then you may have your curiosity satisfied. With *pranam* to you.

I remain,
Your affectionate nephew,
Tej Narayan.

Directions :—

1. Write your letter in an easy and natural

manner, as if you are talking to the person to whom the letters are addressed.

2. While writing letters to your parents, brothers, sisters and other relatives,

<i>begin with</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>end with</i>
My dear father		Your loving son
My dear mother		Your loving son
My dear brother		Your loving brother
My dear sister		Your loving brother
My dear uncle	Your affectionate nephew	
My dear aunt	Your affectionate nephew	
My dear cousin	Your affectionate cousin	

(4)

Belwaganj,

November 8, 1921.

My dear Ganga,

The school closes, I hear, on Saturday, the 12th instant. Please let me know if you intend to leave Muzaffarpur on the very first day of the vacation. If so, we may travel together, as far at least as Sonapur. I go by the morning train.

Sincerely yours.

Jogeshwar,

Madhopur,
November 2, 1921.

My dear Chandradeo,

I have been ill for about a month. I wish to be treated at Laheriasarai. Will you engage a good house for me in one of the healthiest parts of the town? The rent of the house should be moderate. Write as soon as you have engaged the house. Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

Yours very sincerely,
Mohan.

*Note:—*While writing letters to your friends and familiar persons.

begin with *and* *end with*

My dear Sohan

Sincerely yours, or
Very sincerely yours.

To

The Head Master,
Northbrook School, Darbhanga.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to submit that

my father is ill, and there is no one at home other than myself to attend him.

I, therefore, request you to be kind enough to grant me leave of absence for a week.

Laheriasarai,

The 29th August, 1921

I remain,

Sir,

Obediently yours,
Shrikant Jha.
Class IX.

(7)

To

The Head Master,

Northbrook School, Darbhanga.

Sir,

The result of the last terminal examination shows that I have failed to secure marks sufficient for promotion to class X. I have obtained pass marks in English, Mathematics and History, but have fallen short of the requisite marks in other subjects. My inability to secure the requisite marks is due to my late illness. It cannot be denied that I am weak in these subjects. But my father has of late appointed a private tutor

for me, who has promised to pull me up in these subjects.

Under the circumstances I pray that you would kindly promote me to class X.

I remain,

Sir,

Laheriasarai.
The 2nd of January,
1920

}

Yours obediently,
Rambahadur Prasad.
Class IX

(8)

Northbrook School,
Laheriasarai,
January 3rd, 1921.

Dear sirs (or gentlemen),

Kindly send me at your earliest convenience your latest catalogue of school books, as I want to send an order.

Yours faithfully.
Keola Prasad.

To Messrs, Macmillan & Co.,
Calcutta.

(9)

Northbrook School,
Laheriasarai.
January 10, 1921.

Gentlemen,

Kindly send per V. P. a parcel of the books named in the accompanying list and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
Ramabahadur Prasad.

(10)

To

The Head Master,
Raj High English School, Darbhanga.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have been suffering from acute dyspepsia since last night. May I request you to grant me leave of absence for two days ?

I remain,

Laheriasarai,
The 23rd Feb.
1921.

} Sir,
Your most obedient pupil.
Raghunath Prasad

(11)

To

The Head Master,
High English School, Samastipur.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to submit that

my father has been transferred from here to Darbhanga. I, therefore, request you kindly to grant me a transfer certificate.

I remain,

Samastipur,
The 31st March, 1921. } Sir,
Your most obedient pupil,
Phuldeo Narayan,
Class XI

Laheriasarai,
September 29, 1931.

My dear Gopal,

Your letter of the 22nd instant was duly received by me. I am sorry to learn of the illness from which you have been suffering. I pray to God for your speedy recovery.

I hope to hear very soon that you are better.

Yours sincerely.
Mohan.

(122)

(13)

Darbhangā,
May 15th, 1921.

Dear father,

I beg to inform you that the first Terminal Examination was over the other day. I hope to return home on the 21st instant. With *pranam* to you and mother.

I remain, dear father,
Your affectionate son,
Sohan.

EXERCISE 110.

1. Write a letter to your father asking his permission to go home during the summer vacation.

2. Write a letter to your elder brother informing him of your promotion to the next higher class and asking him to send the books you want.

3. Write a letter to your uncle about your progress at school.

4. Write a letter to your friend who is ill. Express your sorrow, and hope that he will get well.

5. Describe in a letter to your friend the principal places of interest in your town to which you would like to take him, and invite him to spend the next vacation with you.

6. Write a letter to your teacher asking for leave. State the reason and the period of leave.

7. Write a letter to your friend about the school you belong to, its site, its surroundings, and the kind of instruction given there.

8. Write a letter to your teacher about the village in which you live, its inhabitants, their life and the objects of interest it contains.

9. Write a letter to your friend about a marriage procession you have attended very recently.

10. Write a letter to your father about the book you like best with reasons for your liking it.

11. Write a letter to your friend as to how you spent the last summer vacation.

12. Write a letter to your brother about the last annual prize distribution ceremony in your school.

13. Write a letter to your father about the game you like most.

14. Write a letter to your friend about any fair you have seen.

15. Write a letter to your father about your daily routine work.

How to address an envelope.

Postage
stamp

Babu Ramchāritra Prasad,
B. A.
Sub-Inspector of Schools,
P. O. Siwan,
Saran.

POST CARD

Postage
stamp.

M. A. Majid, Esq., B. A.,
Sub-Inspector of Schools,
P. O. Laheriasarai,
Darbhanga.

Postage
stamp.

Master Ganga Prasad,
C/o. Ram Naresh Ram Esq.,
Assistant Master,
Zilla School,
Muzaffarpur.

REGISTERED LETTER.

Postage
stamp.

S. P. Varma. Esq. B. A.,
Bar-at-law,
Frazer Road,
Patna.

Postage
stamp.

Mr. Kailash Prasad, B. L.
Head Master,
Raj High English School,
Darbhanga.

Local.

Chapter XI.**STORY WRITING.****Reproduction of Short Tales and Descriptions.**

Direction:—A tale or description may be first reproduced by one or more students. Then it may be reproduced in writing by the whole class. The book must not be referred to while the reproduction is in progress.

(1)

The Monkey and the Fishermen.

A monkey was sitting up on a high tree, when, seeing some fishermen laing their nets in a river, he watched what they were doing. The men had no sooner set their nets, and retired a short distance to their dinner, than the monkey came down from the tree, thinking that he would try his hand at the same sport. But in attempting to lay the nets he got so entangled in them, that bring well nigh choked, he was forced to exclaim, "This serves me right, for what business had I,

who know nothing of fishing, "to meddle with such tackle as this ?"

(2)

The Farmer and the Dogs.

A farmer, during severe winter, being shut up by the snow in his farm house, and sharply pressed for food, which he was unable to get about to procure, began consuming his own sheep. As the hard weather continued, he next ate up his goats. And at last, for there was no break in the weather, he betook himself to the plough oxen. Upon this, the dogs said one to another, "Let us be off; for since the master, as we see, has had no pity on the working oxen, how is it likely he will spare us ?"

(3)

The Three Tradesmen.

There was a city in expectation of being besieged, and a council was called accordingly to discuss the best means of fortifying it. A brick-layer gave his opinion that no material was so good as brick for the purpose.

A carpenter begged leave to suggest that timber would be far preferable. Upon which a carrier started up and said, "Sirs, when you have said all that can be said, there is nothing in the world like leather."

(4)

The Brazier and His Dog.

There was a certain brazier who had a little dog. While he hammered away at his metal, the dog slept; but whenever he sat down to his dinner, the dog woke up. "Sluggard cur!" said the brazier, throwing him a bone, "You sleep through the noise of the anvil, but wake up at the first clatter of my teeth."

(5)

The Farmer and the Lion.

A lion entered one day into a farm yard, and the farmer, wishing to catch him, shut the gate. When the lion found that he could not get out, he at once began to attack the sheep, and then betook himself to the oxen.

So the farmer, afraid for himself, now opened the gate, and the lion made off as fast as he could.

(6)

The Ant and the Dove

An ant went to a fountain to quench his thirst and, tumbling in, was almost drowned. But a dove that happened to be sitting on a neighbouring tree saw the ant's danger and plucking off a leaf, let it drop into the water before him, and the ant mounting upon it, was presently wafted safe ashore. Just at that time a fowler was spreading his net, and was in the act of ensnaring the dove, when the ant perceiving his object, bit his heel. The start which the man gave, made him drop his net, and the dove, aroused to a sense of her danger, flew safe away.

(7)

The Leopard and the Fox.

A leopard and a fox had a contest as to which was the finer creature of the two. The

leopard put forward the beauty of its numberless spots; but the fox replied, "It is better to have a versatile mind than a variegated body."

(8)

The Wolf and the Lion.

One day a wolf had seized a sheep from a fold, and was carrying it home to his own den, when he met a lion, who straight way laid hold of sheep and bore it away. The wolf, standing at a distance, cried out that it was a great shame and that the lion had robbed him of his own. The lion laughed and said, "I suppose, then, that it was your good friend the shepherd who gave it to you."

(9)

The Kid and the Wolf

A kid that had strayed from the herd was pursued by a wolf. When she saw all other hope of escape cut off, she turned round to the wolf and said, "I must allow indeed that I am your victim but as my life is now but short, let it be a merry one."

You please pipe for a while, and I will dance." While the wolf was piping and the kid was dancing, the dogs hearing the music ran up to see what was going on, and the wolf was glad to take himself off as fast as his legs would carry him.

The Father and His Two Daughters.

A man who had two daughters married one to a gardener, the other to a porter. After a while, he paid a visit to the gardener's and asked his daughter how she was, and how it fared with her. "Exceedingly well," said she, "We have everything that we want. I have but one prayer, that we may have a heavy storm of rain to water our plants." Off he set to the porter's, and asked his other daughter how matters went with her. "There is not a thing we want," she replied, "And I only hope this fine weather and hot sun may continue to bake our tiles." "Alack," said the father, "If you wish for

fine weather, and your sister for rain, which am I to pray for myself ?”

(11)

The Boy and the Wolf.

A boy kept watch on a flock of sheep. He often called out in joke, “The wolf !” The men in the fields would go to his help. At last they found it was a joke. They made up their minds not to hear his call. One day the wolf really came. The boy called out in distress, “The wolf ! The wolf !” The men in the fields did not mind. The wolf killed the boy to feed on the sheep.

(12)

The fox and the Grapes

One day a fox saw some grapes hanging on a wall. He sprang up to seize them, his Jumps were too short. He went on jumping for the whole day, but he did not succeed. At last he was very tired. The grapes were no doubt very fine; but since he could not get at them, he said, “It is not worth my while to try, for the grapes are sour.”

Examination papers.

Bihar and Orissa Middle English Scholarship Examination, 1920.

1. Write ten sentences about any one of the following :—

Rice, your school, a cow or a cotton plant.

2. Answer the following questions in English (in complete sentences) :—

(a) What book do you like best ?

(b) At what distance is the nearest thana (Police station) from your place of residence ?

(c) What do you think about the usefulness of railways ?

(d) What is your chief food ?

3. Change the sentence (a) into the form of question and the sentence (b) into the affirmative form :—

(a) Rama reads his book.

(b) The boy does not belong to this school.

1921.

4. Write ten sentences about any one of the following :—

Mango, horse, football, your native village or town.

2. Answer the following questions in English (in complete sentences) :—

- (a) What animal does your brother like ?
- (b) How far is your school from your house ?
- (c) Where does the Ganges rise ?
- (d) Why is the telegraph useful ?

3. Change the sentence (a) into the form of a question and the sentence (b) into the negative form : —

- (a) The girl plays with the doll.
- (b) Rama came to school yesterday.

1922.

1. Write ten sentences on any one of the following subjects :—

- (a) A spider lying in wait for a fly.
- (b) A shower of rain.
- (c) Summer vacation.
- (d) A greedy boy.

2. Change the following sentences into the form of a question :—

- (a) He saw the calf.
- (b) We are all afraid of him.

3. Fill up the blanks with suitable words :—

- (a) Suresh is—boy in our class.
- (b) I am sitting—.

(c) He heard the birds singing—.

(d) He went—a walk yesterday.

(e) He—to the bazar on Sunday.

4. Answer the following questions in English.
(in complete sentences) :—

(a) Why do you come to school every day ?

(b) How have you spent your last vacation ?
1923.

1. Write ten sentences. on any one of the
following :—

(a) Any river which you have seen.

(b) The camel—its body—where it is used
—its food.

(c) Calcutta—how it grew into a large city..

(d) The life or story of Ishwar Chandra.
Vidyasagar.

(e) The growing of rice

2. Change the following into questions :—

(a) He came to school yesterday.

(b) Boys coming late will be punished.

3. Change the following into the Negative form :—

(a) He taught his class in the morning.

(b) He comes to school every day.

4. Answer the following questions in English.
(in complete sentences) :—

(a) Does he read in the evening ?

(b) When did you rise from the bed this-
morning ?

5. Fill up the blanks in the following :—

(a) Calcutta is one of the—cities in the world.

(b) I am—to you for kindness.

(c) He—to the river-side for a walk every day.

(d) We should love our neighbours as—as we live.

(e) It is a— to tell lies.

(f) I was ten years—when my father died.

1924.

1. Write a short paragraph of about ten lines on one of the following subjects :—

(a) The game of foot-ball.

(b) Japan and the Japanese.

(c) The cotton plant.

(d) The Shepherd boy and the Wolf.

(e) The story of Savitri.

(f) A journey by road that you have taken.

2. Answer the following questions (in complete sentences)—

(a) How far from the town do you live?

(b) What food are you fond of?

3. Fill up the blanks in the following :—

(a) The Himalayas are—than all other—of the world.

(b) Did you—to school—Monday?

(c) When I went home and——my mother,
she was very——.

(d) We should rise——bed early in the morning.

4. Change the following into questions :—

(a) He did his duty.

(b) He knows me well.

1925.

1. Write ten sentences upon one of the following subjects :—

(a) The school in which you read.

(b) Your favourite game.

(c) Cleanliness.

(d) A story you have read.

2. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

(a) Where does your family live ?

(b) What would you like to be when you
grow up ?

(c) What can you do to help other people ?

3. Change the pronouns in the following :—

(a) We went for a walk to day.

(b) He goes for a walk every morning.

(c) You walk very fast.

(d) I like to walk in the evening.

4. Fill up the blanks with suitable words :—

(a) Wait here—I return.

- (b) You must get up—the sun rises.
- (c) Do not stand long—cold water.
- (d) I have—seen such a thing before.
- (e) The thing we—in is called a house.

5. Convert the following sentences from Affirmative to Negative :—

- (a) We heard of your success.
- (b) It rained here at 12 o'clock.

6. Convert these statements into questions :—

- (a) It is 4 o'clock.
- (b) This book belongs to you.

7. Divide these sentences into Subject and predicate :—

- (a) The tiger killed a man.
- (b) Did you write this letter ?
- (c) A beautiful rose was given to me.

1926.

1. Parse each word in the following sentences :—
 "When the cow eats grass she first swallows it whole."

2. Analyse the following sentences :—

- (a) A postman brought a letter.
- (b) By the tiger the man was killed.

3. Change the number of the subject in the following sentences :—

- (a) The boy brought his books to school.

(b) The girls are sewing.

(c) We hurt our fingers.

4. Answer the following questions in complete sentences :—

(a) What is the price of milk ?

(b) What is the man, who makes chairs and tables, called ?

(c) What do you see on your way to school ?

5. Make the Negative sentences Affirmative and the Affirmative sentences Negative :—

(a) He went to school.

(b) I did not see you.

(c) The mango is not ripe.

(d) Sita is a good girl.

6. Write ten sentences upon one of the following subjects :—

(a) A story from your English reading book.

(b) A railway journey you have made.

(c) Your garden.

(d) How to have good health.

1927.

Fill up the blank spaces in the following sentences :—

(a) Take a seat—that easy chair.

(b) The cattle are grazing—the tree—the forest.

(c) Draw a line—chalk—the chair.

3. Analyse the following sentence :—

A stich in time saves nine.

4. Convert the following sentences from Negative to Affirmative and Affirmative to Negative—

(a) Rice does not grow well here.

(b) The farmers are busy men.

(c) The cat ate the mouse.

(d) The noise in the street did not break my sleep.

5. Change the genders in the following sentences :—

(a) He has one son and two daughters.

(b) The princess has a beautiful horse.

(c) The hero of that play is a clever actor.

6. Write a letter to a friend asking him or her to stay with you and how you hope to spend the time during the visit.

7. Write ten sentences on one of the following :—

(a) A description on your school.

(b) Cleanliness.

(c) What you would like to do when you have finished with school.

1928.

1. Choose ~~six~~ of the following words and make sentences using them :—cloth, swept, qua-

rel, necessary, surprise, dangerous, precious, explain, crooked, empty, different.

2. Write ten lines on one of the following subjects :—

(a) Flowers and insects, (b) What we learn from the story of the Brick in the Road, (c) A river.

3. Answer (about three lines each) any *three* of the following questions :—

- (a) How is a brick made ?
- (b) Why does a bee go into a flower ?
- (c) What are three uses to which paper is put ?
- (d) What is a steamer like ?
- (e) How is rice transplanted ?
- (f) What frightened the country mouse in the town mouse's house ?
- (g) In what way is mud carried into the sea ?
- (h) How do Arabs climb the date-palm ?
- (i) What are the dangers of the mountain climbing ?

4. Write these statements in the past tense :—

- (a) I shall go to the book-shop.
- (b) They leave their books in the class room.
- (c) He is writing a letter to the examiner.
- (d) They will bring some mangoes.

5. Point out the subject, predicate and object in the following sentences :—

- (a) Yesterday he gave me this book.
- (b) Did you see the brave boy ?

6. Write a description of your village or town in five lines.

1929.

1. Make three sentences of about two lines each, using one of the following phrases in each—
smiled to himself, to revenge herself, chanced to see, a treat for me, friendly to him, find it difficult, swell with, of course, not room enough.

2. Write short sentences using one of the following words in each sentence :—their, there, here, hear, to, two, too.

3. Write the following phrases in the future tense :—I wrote, he was climbing, we saw, they made

4. Point out the nouns, pronouns, adverbs and prepositions of the following sentence :—

Yesterday the goodness of the man was clearly seen by me in Patna.

Write 5 lines on *either* your last holidays or a day of your life at home.

6. Write out the following sentences and draw *one* line under the subject and *two* lines under the object (if any) in each sentence :—

(a) Do you understand your lessons ?

(b) I shall soon go to the town.

(c) John writes his answers well.

1930.

1. Choose any *five* of the following words and use each in *one* sentence :—

Applause, scarcely, quake, handsome, embark, rashness, slippery, dogging, stoker, pile, pilgrim, gigantic, national, settle, centre.

2. *Either* write a letter to your head master, asking for one day's leave.

Or

Write a letter to a friend, saying what you wish to do in Christmas holidays.

3. Say what part of speech each italicised words in this sentence is :—

A white cat drank my milk quickly.

4. Change into the past tense :—He sees; We live; I come; They sing; You run.

5. Turn the nouns into the plural and then write the sentences correctly :—

(a) The man walks slowly.

(b) That lady is very beautiful.

(c) Child, be quite !.

1931.

1. Write four sentences about *one* of the following, using the words given :—

(a) The ugly duckling (yellow, different, warm, suffer).

- (b) The camel (water, nostril, pads, hump).
 (c) Hogo-my-Thumb (pebble, dense, fatten, magic).

2. Write a letter to a friend describing *one* of the following :—

- (a) An aeroplane.
 (b) The place you live in.
 (c) Any journey you have taken.

3. Use any *three* of these phrases in sentences :—
 used to; dare say; as well as ; as many as ; at intervals; for fear of; inch by inch; business-like; in despair.

4. Parse one noun, one verb, and one adverb in this sentence :—

"I saw the man as he walked slowly along the road".

5. Turn these sentences (a) into questions, (b) into the negatives—

- (i) You mean what you say.
 (ii) He came here yesterday.
 (iii) John will go home soon.

1932.

1. Write a letter to a friend, describing *either* (a) some festival at which you have been present or (b) some game which you have seen, or in which you have taken part.

2. Make sentences with *four* of the following words, so as to show their meaning clearly. Two of the sentences should be in the form of questions :—Enjoy, pretend, curious, towards, afford, mischief.
8. Point out the subject, the verb, and the object (if there is one) in each of the following sentences :—
- (a) Where are you going ?
 (b) They have not yet reached Calcutta.
 (c) My friend's father gave me this book.
- In the above sentences, parse (a) where,
 (b) Calcutta, (c) me.

1933.

1. Describe your school house and compound or garden.

Or

Write an account of what you did one day, from the time you got up till the time you went to bed (Write about 12 to 15 lines).

2. Make sentences using any *three* of the following (in any tense, as you wish) so as clearly to show the meaning :—Was brought up, look after, break his word, get used to, made up his mind, fled for his life, give way, broke out.

3. Turn the following sentences into questions:—

(a) He came to see you yesterday.

(b) The child goes to school.

(c) The man will finish the work here next week.

(d) The boys play hockey on Saturday. Make a list of any pronouns, Verbs and Adverbs in the sentences in question 3.

1934.

1. Describe a day in the Rainy Season.

Or

Describe a journey, saying how you travelled and what you saw. (Write about 10 or 12 lines.)

2. Make *three* sentences using two of the following words in each :—Difference, service, busy, healthy, hungry, distance, appetite, clever, kind, cruel, character, tomb, curious, dangerous, wise.

3. Pick out *three* adjectives from the above words, and make nouns from them.

Or

Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives :—wise, good, beautiful

4. Give the subject, predicate and object in the following sentence :—The old fox has eaten up all the chickens.
5. Write the following sentences in the *past* tense :—
- (a) I shall go to Calcutta next year.
- (b) What time will you go to school to-morrow ?
- (c) He sings very well, and brings us joy.
-

1935.

1. Write about *ten* lines telling :—
What you did in your summer holiday.
- Or*
- About any animal or bird you have seen.
- Or*
- About any interesting place you have visited.
2. Write *six* sentences about one of the following :—
- (a) Women-bees and their Work.
- (b) Cotton and its use.
3. Fill in the blank places with suitable words :—
- (a) I have travelled—miles.
- (b) —to your new home.
- (c) You are protected—from your—.
- (d) We came—to Venice.
4. Pick out two phrases out of the following and

make two sentences using one phrase in each:—
As soon as possible—all along—a little while
→I suppose—made up my mind.

5. Give the Subject Predicate, and Object of :—
The *workmen made a big hole.*

6. Parse the words *italicised* above.

7. Write this sentence :—

My brothers have gone to Calcutta.

(a) In the negative.

(b) in the future tense.

(c) as a question.

1936.

1. Write an essay about *fifteen* sentences telling :—

About your school building (School house)

Or

About any interesting thing or event you have seen.

Or

About any feast or party to which you have been, or have had at your house.

2. Write *ten* sentences about *one* of the following :—

(a) A Baby in Afghanistan.

(b) Joseph and his brothers.

(c) Fresh air.

(d) The Rat.

3. Fill in the blanks to make sentences with a Subject, a Predicate, an Object, and say which is which :—

(a) The boy.....

(b)saw

(c) the clothes.

4. Make the adjectives of beauty, tire, carelessly. and use the adjectives in a sentence each.

5. Give the future tense of :—

(a) I go.

(b) You walk.

(c) They told.

6. Use *three* of the following words from any group in sentences in such a way as to show the meaning :—

(a) Example, stronger, ashamed.

(b) Grave, difference, settle.

(c) Measure, correctly, repay.

(d) Natural, hammer, therefore.

1937.

1. Write a letter inviting your friend to spend a week at your house.
2. Write ten sentences on *one* of the following :—

(1) A visit to a Mela or Market. (2) A wedding or drama you have seen. (3) Your school. (4) The town or village in which you live. (5) Any bird or animal you have watched or read about.

3. Use the following in sentences:—

(1) the monkeys, (2) better than, (3) unless you, (4) kept running, (5) a little while.

4. Fill up the blanks with one word or more:—

(1) The boy—works—will pass—examination.

(2) We hope— the football match—.

Or

Supply a subject and, if possible, an object to *each* of the following verbs:—sees, have, come, heard.

1938.

1. Write a letter to your teacher asking for three days' leave to attend a wedding in another town.

2. Answer the following questions in correct whole sentences:—

(a) What is the name of your school?

(b) Where did you spend your Puja holiday?

(c) What do you want to be when you grow up?

(d) How many brothers and sisters have you ?

(e) What game do you enjoy most ?

(One mark will be given for understanding the question and one for a correct sentence answer.)

3. Divide the following sentences into subject and predicate. Write them again adding other words to enlarge the meaning of both subject and predicate—

(a) The dog ran after his master.

(b) The snake was killed.

Or

Add suitable adjectives or adverbs to the following words :—

Cat, flew, boy, glass, made, read.

4. Make each of the following sentences into two :—

(a) She went into the garden and brought me a mango.

(b) I went to the station as quickly as I could but the train had gone.

(c) The boys became tired and so they returned home.

5. Use three of the following in sentences :—

None, can be used, necessary, suddenly, hateful, why.

1939.

1. Tell which is the subject and which the predicate of (a) He often plays with my dog. (b) How does this boy read ? (c) The horse ran away.

2. Write the adjectives and adverbs in—
This beautiful flower grew very quickly.
I will cut it now and put it in a tall vase.

3. Make sentences using these words :—
(a) As good as, (b) soon, (c) which, (d) smallest (e) will tell.

4. Answer these questions :—

(a) Where is your school ?

(b) What bird do you like best ?

~~(c)~~ How many brothers and sisters have you ?

(d) Where did you spend your summer holiday ?

(e) When you grow up what work will you do ?

(Five marks will be given for hand-writing)

5. A friend has written a letter inviting you to a feast. Write your reply in the form of a letter.

1940.

1. Answer these questions in full sentences :—
 - (a) At what age were you sent to school ?
 - (b) Why should we keep windows open at night ?
 - (c) Where do you like to live ?
 - (d) What is the best time to work ?
 - (e) How far is the post office from your home ?
 2. Put word or words in the gaps to make these full sentences :—
 - (a) Grass—in the field. (b)—is dear to me.
 - (c) The sun—in the west.
 3. Join each pair of sentences by a composition :—
 - (a) You are tired you may rest (b) He cannot read. He cannot write. (c) Will you have tea ? Will you have coffee ? (d) I called him. He did not mind.
 4. Make sentences using any three of these words, as adjectives —
play, water, book, watch and tea.
 5. Your friend has helped you with money. Write a letter to him thanking for that kindness.
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